CIRCULATION LAST WEEK,

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Read the Finance Primer.

FOURTH PAGE.

VOLUME LIX. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1891. NUMBER 18.

Poetry.

THE STATESMAN TO THE KANSAS ALLIANCE.

The moon is shining on the grange,
The winds are hushed, the leaves are still,
The patient stars look softly down,
O'er town and field and Kansas hill.
Then come, my horny-handed love,
And wander through the deli with me,
And gaze upon the Durham bull,
And listen to his pedigree.

I cannot leave you long to stay;
I fain would linger where you stand;
Sweet hope, pray do not turn away;
Come, let us wander hand in hand!
We have been friends throughout the past,
We may be friends through future years,
The fleeting hours flow, oh, so fast!
And pray excuse this flood of tears.

Once I was buoyant with success,
Wealthy and, too, as a petted child;
Arrogant, that I must confess,
Perhaps unjust, and never mild;
But now, but now, sweet Sunflower bloom,
I know the folly and the pain:
I think I'll join the farmers' boom,
And on its crest arise again.

Daisy Alliance, new milch cows!
I'll mix for you a change of feed:
Some bonds and mortgages, and then
Some things the free trade milkers need.
Besides, I have McKinley bran,
War issues, taxes, schemes that pay;
I'll coax you to the ballot box,
And feed you till election day!

While Peffer holds you by the horns,
And Simpson holds you by the tail,
I'll safely set me down between,
And calmly fill my milking pail!
How bright the moon shines on the grange;
Daisy Alliance, eat your fill!
The patient stars look softly down
O'er town and field and Kansas hill.
—[Buffalo Sunday News.

THE BEAUTIFUL STEER.

Oh, the steer, the beautiful steer,
Kicking the flees from the point of its ear,
Flapping its tail in its frolicsome glee,
Hopping about like a Snake River flea.
Bellowing!
Roaring!
Thundering along!
Filling the air with his steerical song,
Till the rumble from its lung-linden pits
Scares timid jack-rabbits and wolves into fits.
To me there is nothing on earth half so dear
As the long-horned, slim-bodied Texican steer.

How often I wish that I was a steer,
With a long shiny horn at the butt of each ear;
With a clear, fearless eye, and a tapering tail
That would snap like a whip in the maddening gale.
How I'd bellow
And roar!
And paw up the ground!
And lope over the hills with a thundering sound.
And snort like a terror, and hump up my back
When I saw the wild cowboy pursuing my track;
And I'd laugh at his oaths as he fell to the rear.
Oh, I'd be a Jo-dandy if I was a steer!

I once roped a beautiful steer, but I fell,
Fell from my pony with ear-piercing yell;
Fell with the lariat fast to my wrist!
Fell to be dragged through the grass wet with mist.
Bumping!
Rolling!
Grunting I went!
A full mile a minute, or I don't want a cent.
The gravel and grass yanked the hide from my nose
And ruined a pair of forty-cent hose;
Aye, even my bustle was thrown out of gear
By the frolicsome freaks of that beautiful steer.
—[Ella Paxton, in Judge.]

COQUETTE.

Luring, relenting, then half consenting,
Braggarts of beauty boast in your eyes;
From the fire gleaming in your glance beaming
Borrowing roses, you blush in disguise;
Broken hearts blame you, yearningly claim you,
Tossing your favors to snare and forget;
Aye, you are rare so, and maddening fair so,
Coquette!

Distracting your lovers, no one discovers,
Not even you, your unrestful mind.
Though they adore you, life is before you,
Prattle and babble. Lovers are blind,
Mis aking kisses for surest caresses,
As your lips coax them with passion beset
You may seal lies so, even with sighs so,
Coquette!

To your romancing, if by strange chancing,
Comes a proud lover too true to sue,
Though he may languish, in secret anguish,
Beware! Time's in earnest even with you;
Shy love is colder as woman grows older,
Haunted and pale with the ghosts of regret,
What are the roses old age uncloses,
Coquette?

Fond eyes that fading, need the persuading,
Of others grown dearer and stronger in rest;
Hearts faint in sadness in finding sure gladness
By some mate resting contented and blest!
Distracting your lovers, no one discovers,
You lonely and haggard and gray; and yet
Old age will find you, wrinkle and blind you,
Beware, fair Coquette!
—[Harriet Maxwell-Converse in the Home Journal.

HOW SHE LOST HER LOVER.

'Twas a summer ago when he left me here,
A summer of smiles with never a tear,
Till I said to him with a roll, My dear!
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

For I loved him, oh, as the stars love night!
And my cheeks for him flushed red and white,
When he first called me his heart's delight:
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

The touch of his hand was a thing divine,
As he sat with me in the soft moonshine
And drank of my love as men drink wine:
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye.

And never a night as I knelt in prayer,
In a gown as white as our own souls were,
But in fancy he came and kissed me there:
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

But now, O God! what an empty place
My whole heart is! Of the old embrace
And the kiss I loved, there is not a trace:
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

He sailed not over the stormy sea,
And he went not down in the waves, not he:
But oh, he is lost, for he married me:
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!
—[James Whitcomb Riley in the Chicago Herald.

Miscellany.

A RUSSIAN ROMANCE.

Walter Besant's Shortest Story and One of His Best.

Walter Besant, the English novelist, in a note received from him yesterday, says: "Here is a true story which does not belong to my correspondence, but I think it very interesting. I give it as it was told me: A certain young Russian, of good family, fell in love with a village girl, whom he wished to marry. His father, objecting on the ground of social desparity, made arrangements by which the girl was betrothed to a young peasant of her own class.

"Now, it is the custom in some parts of Russia for the bridegroom and his friends to begin drinking early in the day of the marriage, so that when the time comes for the church ceremony the groom has often to be led to the altar and supported by a friend on either hand. This happened on the morning of the marriage of the girl. The bridegroom was led to the altar and supported by two men, of whom one was the young gentleman himself.

"Now mark his craft and subtlety. When the time came for joining hands he put out his own hand, the groom being too far gone to notice anything, and so was joined in matrimony to the girl. The certificate of the marriage had already been written in the registry before the ceremony, a precaution obviously necessary.

"The wedding over, the young noble took the girl from her people at the church door, drove her away, and took her to Paris, where they lived together in amity for several years.

"Then the father died, and it became necessary to return to Russia, and, if possible, for the sake of the children, to get the marriage duly acknowledged.

"This business was entrusted to a lawyer, who visited the village and saw the register. He returned, stating that it was impossible, because the marriage was entered in the books as between the rustic and the girl. Being, however, assured that something must be done, he returned, got possession of the register, and clumsily erased the name of the rustic bridegroom. This done, he —at this point you ask what he did, and everybody says 'Filled in the other name.' No, he did not; he wrote again over the erasure the name of the village swain. He did not therefore forge the record, but if his noble client afterward found it desirable to assert that some one had done so, the fact of the erasure would be apparent."—[Philadelphia Press.

BELIEF IN METEMPSYCHOSIS

Among the Ansairee—What Comes After Death.

This belief in metempsychosis is very curious among the Ansairee. Ordinary Mussulmans, they say, pass into jackals after death; and it is a common saying among them, when the Mussulmans calling to prayer, "Bad men after should have to "walk in low envelopes," as their expression goes, making use of the Arabic word "kamees" for the envelope of the body, which exists among us in the word "chemise." For what reason I know not, Christian doctors are supposed to go into very low envelopes indeed, and become swine when this life is over. Jewish rabbis become apes; and so forth.

The stars, they say, are "envelopes of light," the destination of the great and good Ansairee, who have, like Sheik Hassan, distinguished themselves in this life by their charity and integrity, and there are fifty thousand of them who form the great "light world," or the inhabitants of the seventh heaven, who surround Ali and are perpetually illuminated by his presence. Most Ansairee pretend to a knowledge of what they did in a former existence, whether as animals or men, and at Tarsus it is a common theory among them that Frankish travelers intent on archæological research come to look for treasures which they remember to have seen in these spots during a former existence.

A man, they say, who has not acted rightly in this life may be punished in the next existence by being born a woman, and a woman who does her duty in this life may be rewarded in the next by being born a man. Womanhood is considered by them a sort of probationary step between the animal world and the lords of creation, and their women are treated by them with great contempt and never permitted to participate in the sacred mysteries of religion.—[The Cornhill Magazine.

SOMETHING ABOUT ALMANACS.

Their Early History—Disputed Derivation of the Word.

The history of written almanacs dates back to the second century of the Christian era. The Alexandrian Greeks in the time of Ptolemy, A. D. 100-160, used almanacs. Prior to the written almanacs of the Greeks there were calendars, or primitive almanacs. The Roman *fasti sacri* were similar to modern almanacs. Knowledge of the calendar was at first confined to the priests, whom the people had to consult, not only about the dates of the festivals, but also concerning the proper times for instituting various legal proceedings. But about 300 B. C. one Cnelius Flavius, the secretary of Appius Claudius, learned the secret, either by the stealthy use of the documents in his master's possession, or, according to Pliny, by repeatedly consulting the authorities and by collating the information he obtained. It was really publishing an almanac when, as Livy relates, he exhibited the *fasti* on white tablets round the Forum. From this time tablets containing the calendar, the festivals, astronomical phenomena, and sometimes historical notices, seem to have been common. Research has brought to light numerous calendars cut on stone. One was found at Pompeii, cut upon a square block of marble, upon each side of which three months were registered in perpendicular columns, each headed by the proper sign of the zodiac.

"Whether the word 'almanac' be from *al* and *manah*, to count, or *al* and *men*, months, is not agreed; some authorities give it a Teutonic etymology, from the words *al* and *mona*, the moon. Each of these conjectures is plausible. Tables representing almanacs were used by the Arabs at an early date, mainly as astronomical guides, and it is highly probable that both the thing and the name originated with them."—[Golden Rule.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

Citizen—I have a great idea for the World's Fair.

Director—What is it?

Citizen—Let us bring the pyramids here and use them for toboggan slides.

Partly Visible.

Frank (at the ball)—You are looking lovely this evening.

May—Do you think so? Tom said I was "out of sight."

Frank—Well, not altogether.

On a Casuist.

So fine his thread of argument,
So tenuous and thin its strand,
For hours he'd think he held it still,
When it had fallen from his hand.

To Checkmate the Old Man.

Miss Warner—I heard papa say last night that he was going to buy a dog.

Mr. Gorner (who calls twice a week)—I wonder if I couldn't sell him mine?

Sub Rosa.

Miss de Menor—George Wynoopner talked shockingly to me last night.

Miss de Muir—What made you submit to it?

Miss de Menor—Oh, it's so becoming to me to blush.

Sympathy.

Mrs. Dusoe—Oh, dear! Oh, dear! This paper has published a horrid scandal about me.

Miss Mina Ann Pussley—How terrible. How did they get hold of it?

Thought Themselves Irresistible.

Patsy the Tramp—"Say, cull, I've got a new scheme."

Birdy the Tough—"Naw. What is it?"

Patsy—"See this yer paper. It says that when girls is in love they don't eat much. See?"

Birdy—"Well?"

Patsy—"Well—we contracts with a boarding house to get all the girls stuck on us. See! We gets our board, and the house saves money on the girls' faded appetites. See!"

Birdy—"Say, there wouldn't be no difficulty in gettin' the girls mashed on us, would there?"

Patsy—"Naw!"—[The Epoch.

Misrepresentation Exposed.

Guide to the catacombs in an Italian village—Here, gentlemen, you will see the skulls of our village dead—two thousand, to a skull!

Shrewd tourist—Come now, old fellow, do you take us for simpletons? Two thousand dead! Why, there are not five hundred inhabitants in the whole village.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

An Accommodating Pa.

Mr. Slimpurse—"Wha-what did your pa say when you told him we were engaged to be married?"

Miss Beauty—"He was real kind. He said if you would call for him to-morrow, with a carriage—I think he said your carriage—he would go with you to look at any brownstone fronts you think of buying for me to live in."—[New York Weekly.

A Little Change.

Old Friend—"Don't you remember sweet Alice, who danced with delight when you gave her a smile, and trembled with fear at your frown?"

Mr. B. Bolt, jr.—"Oh, yes. She doesn't care a cent for my smiles or frowns either, now. We're married.—[New York Weekly.

A New Idea.

Actor—"I can't imagine how D'Art manages to get such favorable notices from the dramatic critics."

Journalist—"Perhaps he acts well."

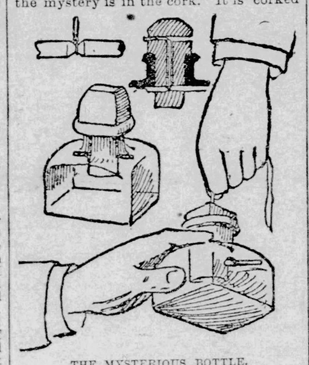
Actor—"By Jinks! I never thought of that."—[New York Weekly.

VARYING THE ROYAL PROBLEM.

Nail in a Bottle as Mysterious as King George's Dumpling.

I have among other curiosities in my cabinet a mysterious bottle.

It is a very ordinary looking bottle, but the mystery is in the cork. It is corked



THE MYSTERIOUS BOTTLE.

with a wooden stopper like any other bottle, but on the inside of it a long nail passes through the bottom of the stopper, so that it is impossible to remove it. Now, how did that nail get there? It could not have been put through the cork before closing the bottle, as it is much longer than the mouth of the bottle, and it could not have been introduced after the bottle was closed.

Well, without making you wait I will tell you how it was done and how you can make a mysterious bottle yourself to puzzle your friends.

First—Take a bottle like the one in the picture and cut off very neatly, as shown, about one-qurter of an inch of the top of the stopper, which should be of wood.

Second—Bore a hole longitudinally through the centre of the cork with a red hot knitting needle, and stop it about one half inch from the bottom, which should project into the bottle about three-quarters of an inch below the neck.

Third—At one half inch above the bottom of the cork bore another hole, large enough to take in the nail at right angles to the first hole as shown, then push through the top hole a stout piece of string, so that it will come out at the one end of the horizontal hole.

Take a round wire nail and file a notch in the centre, to which the string must be tied, then gum the string and nail and fasten the string along the nail to the point and let it dry well. Now we are ready to cork the bottle. First, put in the nail fastened to the string as described, and then the cork; then invert the bottle and pull the string until the point of the nail enters the hole; now pull steadily and the nail will go through the hole until it projects an equal distance on both sides, and your bottle is tightly corked; then take the piece of wood you cut off at first and gently fit it carefully upon the top again so that it will hold the string in place, which you must cut off just inside the edge. Now, if you cover the cork with ink, or, still better, sealing wax, it will be impossible to tell how the nail ever got into the bottle.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

How This Legend Came to be Stamped on Our Coin.

The origin of this motto on our gold and silver coins, according to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, is as follows: The motto, "In God We Trust," which is now stamped on all gold and silver coins of United States money, was suggested by an honest, God-fearing old farmer of the state of Maryland. He thought that our national coinage should indicate the Christian character of this nation, and by introducing a motto upon its coins express a national reliance upon divine support in governmental affairs. In 1861, when Salmon P. Chase was secretary of the Treasury, he wrote him and suggested that, as we claimed to be a Christian people, we should make suitable recognition of that fact on our coinage. The letter was referred to the director of the Mint, James Pollock, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pollock's report for 1862 he discussed the question of a recognition of the sovereignty of God and our trust in Him on our coins. The proposition to introduce a motto upon our coins was favorably considered by Mr. Chase, and in the report he said he did not doubt that it would meet with an approval by an intelligent public sentiment. But Congress gave no attention to the suggestion, and in his next annual report he again referred to the subject, this time in a firm, theological argument, and said, "The motto suggested, 'God Our Trust,' is taken from our national hymn, 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The sentiment is familiar to every citizen of our country; it has thrilled millions of American freemen. The time is propitious; 'tis an hour of national peril and danger, an hour when man's strength is weakness, when our strength and salvation must be of God. Let us reverently acknowledge His sovereignty, and let our coinage declare our trust in God." A two-cent bronze piece was authorized to be coined by Congress the following year, April 22, 1864, and upon this was first stamped the motto "In God We Trust." In his report for that year he expressed his approval of the act and strongly urged that the recognition of trust be extended to the gold and silver coins of the United States. By the fifth section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1865, the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the Treasury, was authorized to place upon all the gold and silver coin of the United States susceptible of such addition thereafter to be issued the motto "In God We Trust."

SPANISH POLITENESS.

Consists Mostly of Extravagant and Meaningless Phrases.

The Spanish lover has a very pretty way of saying, "I throw myself at your feet, senorita." Of course, he does nothing of the kind, explains the Detroit *Free Press*. The Spanish hostess says to her friends, "Possess yourself of my house, it is all yours," but she does not expect them to take actual possession. The words are the flower of chivalry. But an occasional visitor takes the polite people at their word, and they are too polite to explain the mistake. When General and Mrs. Grant were in Cuba they were invited to dine at the palace of the governor general in Havana. In the evening a ball was given which was attended by the beauty of the city. Among the senoritas was one lady who stood conversing with the American general's wife. She was superbly dressed and carried a marvelous fan which had descended to her from her great grand-mother. It was a costly affair of carving, lace and diamonds. Mrs. Grant admired it, upon which the Spanish lady at once handed it to her with the usual remark: "It is yours, madame, with the greatest felicity. Do me the great favor to possess yourself of it." Mrs. Grant was delighted; she warmly thanked the lady and kept the fan, nor would the dismayed senorita, who had lost an heir loom, permit the mistake to be announced.

THE VESTAL VIRGINS.

Origin of the First Temple of Vesta at Rome.

Ovid tells us that the first temple of Vesta at Rome was constructed of wattled walls and roofed with thatch, like the primitive huts of the inhabitants. It was little other than a circular, covered fireplace, and was tended by the unmarried girls of the infant community. It served as the public hearth of Rome, and on it glowed, unextinguished throughout the year, the sacred fire which was supposed to have been brought from Troy, and the continuance of which was thought to be linked with the fortunes of the city.

The name Vesta is believed to be derived from the same root as the Sanscrit *was*, which means "to dwell, to inhabit," and shows that she was the goddess of home, and home had the hearth as its focus. A town, a state, is but a large family, and what the domestic hearth was to the house, that the temple of the perpetual fire became to the city. Every town had its Vesta, or common hearth, and the colonies derived their fire from the mother hearth. Should a vestal maiden allow the sacred fire to be extinguished, she was beaten by the Grand Pontiff till her blood flowed, and the new fire was solemnly rekindled by rubbing together of dry wood, or by focusing of the sun's rays. It might not be borrowed. The circular form and domed roof of the temples of Vesta were survivals of the prehistoric huts of the aboriginees, which were invariably round.—[The Cornhill Magazine.

JUST IN FUN.

A good man or a good woman without tact becomes a terror.—[Hartford Times.

The distant relative is the one who is afraid that you are going to borrow $5 from him.—[Texas Siftings.

There is one business industry that has some snap to it even in dull times—the whip manufacture.—[Lowell Courier.

When the plumber sends in his bill the dancing and paying the piper is done by the same person.—[Philadelphia Times.

If some men had the nine lives of a cat they would waste them all in folly and then have nine death-bed repentances.—[New York Herald.

An Unpleasant Subject.

Mrs. Brickrow—I met Mr. Intrade yesterday and was disgusted at the way he talked——

Mrs. Brownstone—Horrors! You do not associate with such people, do you? They always talk shop.

Mrs. Brickrow—Yes. As I was saying, I was disgusted at his talk. The idea of his saying you'd been rowing him money for five years and he never expected to get a cent of it.—[Street & Smith's Good News.

A Share in a Jewel.

There is a story told of a French savant who was shown a priceless jewel by a great duke.

"Thank you, my lord duke," said the man of science, "for allowing me to share with you the possession of so great a treasure."

"In what way?" said the duke.

"Why, your grace can do no more than look at it, and you have allowed me to do the same."—[All the Year Round.

"Blessed is the Peacemaker."

Fond Mother—And so you made Tommy and Willie stop fighting, did you? I'm glad to see that my little boy is a peacemaker. What did Mama's Joy do to separate them?

Mama's Joy—Well, it was this way: Tommy was gettin' licked, so I just sailed in an' pasted Billy one in the jaw; an' when I got through with him, he didn't feel much like stoppin' an' havin' it out with Tommy.—[Puck.

A Political Problem.

Millicent—What is the meaning of "reciprocity," Will?

Will—It means an exchange in which neither party has the advantage; as for instance, if you were to give me a kiss (like this) I would be obliged to give you one in return (like this), see?

Millicent—Yes, how lovely; but Will, I don't see how an old man like Mr. Blaine can be interested in it.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

More Appropriate.

Mrs. Homily (after church)—How did you come to preach on backsliding, dearest? You said at breakfast that you were going to preach your sermon on profanity.

The Rev. Dr. Homily—I had intended to, my dear; but my collar-button got down my neck when I was dressing for church.—[Puck.

Sudden.

Young Faintart (who has been on the ragged edge for nine weeks)—Er—er—will you—but perhaps this is too sudden. I—

Miss Fairlady—Sudden? Mr. Faintart, if you had been creating the world, I fear you would not have finished Staten Island by this time.—[Puck.

Popular Arrivals.

Stranger—"I understand that the city people who have country residences in this section are very popular with their rural neighbors."

Native—Yessiree. Durndest fools you ever see. Anybody kin cheat 'em."—[New York Weekly.

No Discount on Kisses.

Maude—How can I ever repay you for your kindness?

George—With kisses.

Maude—How much do you value them at?

George—I'll take them at their face value.—[Puck.

Tit for Tat.

Mr. Jinks—"Who has been fooling with this gun?"

Mrs. Jinks—"The new girl got hold of it this morning and discharged it."

"My gracious! What did you do?"

"I discharged her."—[Street & Smith's Good News.

A Plain Inference.

"Isn't it terrible!" said the young wife, dropping the paper, "these stories of beautiful brides being abducted on their wedding day?"

"It is," answered her husband, fervently; "but, thank heaven, you are safe, darling."

Boston Style.

Arabella—During your visit to Boston did you encounter Cupid's darts?

Bertha—Boston cupids do not use darts.

Arabella—What, then, do they use?

Bertha—Bean-shooters.—[Puck.

His Father's Own.

Bridges—Is your new baby good looking?

Brooks—No; ugly as sin.

Bridges—What does your wife say?

Brooks—She's content; says it looks like me.—[New York Herald.

Mafia's Revenge.

Sig. Tunituppi—We havea been insult.

Sig. Grindoverra—Villa ve be revenge?

Sig Tunituppi—Vea vill. Loada up the organ witha more "Sweeta Violet" and "Whitea Winga."—[Washington Post.

Decidedly Above Praise.

Tactful friend (in the studio)—Ah, my dear fellow, your picture is charming. There is only one word in the language that can describe it—and I have forgotten the word.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

The Sly Tailor.

"Mr. Tailor, why do you always print your bill heads on pink paper?"

"Then I am sure the gentlemen will open them, for they will think they are love-letters."—[Fliegende Blatter.

Two Views.

Boston Girl—I have always been taught that marriage is the end.

Chicago Girl—Well, I haven't. Out here we regard it simply as a means to the end.—[Puck.

Yet They Agreed.

"Down with the decollete, I say!" exclaimed a dress reformer.

"I think it is too low now," replied another. "What I say is 'up with it.'"—[The Epoch.

Both Surprised.

Hicks—How surprised Lot must have been when he found his wife was salt.

Enpec—No more than I was when I found mine was pepper.—[Munsey's Weekly.

A Good Shot.

Miss Taylormayd—Do you like men's clothes?

Miss Creedmoor—Yes; when there is a man inside of them.—[Puck.

Our Serial Story.

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A WILL OF HIS OWN

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

CHAPTER XVI.

LOST IN THE FOG ON THE LAKE.

Of course Ray Pemberton was not at all satisfied with the situation. He knew nothing at all about the falling out between Laud and his father, and he supposed the object of the present expedition was simply to get possession of the Sylvia for the day, and as much longer as she could be retained. He was not exactly a non-resistant young man, though he believed most earnestly in keeping the peace, though not at the expense of principle.

Tom Tivers was a great cipher, and Ray was alone. If he was willing even to fight for the possession of his boat, it would not be prudent to attack the three fellows who were in possession of the Sylvia. As to the stealing of the boat, he was willing to leave that matter to his father without attempting to punish the thieves himself. His conclusion was that he had better keep quiet, though with both eyes open if an opportunity for decisive action should be presented to him.

"I should like to pull the other oar, Laud," said he, after the boat had been moving for half an hour. "I wet my legs, and I am cold."

"Certainly, Ray; I shall be very glad to oblige you in that matter," replied the cockswain. "I may say that we shall be very happy to have you join our party."

"I won't say anything about joining the party till I get warm. I have no overcoat, and I did not expect to go farther than the postoffice when I left home," replied Ray, as he took his oar and his place.

He could manage Tom better than Laud, for he was more accustomed to him, and on the same side with him he compelled him to keep the stroke, so that the boat went very well. The cockswain did his best to see what was ahead, but the fog still shut off his vision.

"Way enough!" he shouted suddenly; and the rowers ceased rowing. "Land ahead; but it don't look any more like The Pass than it does like the back side of a hen coop."

The Sylvia continued to move forward till it grounded on a sort of gravelly beach. The tide in the boat who had stolen her could not make out where they were; and if Ray was any better informed, he said nothing. The shore extended northeast and southwest, for they could just discover the position of the sun. Laud insisted that they had touched the shore to the westward of The Pass, and the others knew better than to contradict him.

The cockswain started the boat again, intending to follow the shore; but she soon came to an opening in the coast. Lark knew that this was the mouth of Bush creek, for he had been there before with his father. Neither of the clubs obtained their boats till late in the fall of the year before, and they had done very little in exploring the lake, and none of them had been as far as Dongana. It was three miles more to The Pass.

Laud was no pilot for Lake Billionin in a fog, and for nine weeks—Er—er—I'll you—but perhaps this is too sudden. I—

Miss Fairlady—Sudden? Mr. Faintart, if you had been creating the world, I fear you would not have finished Staten Island by this time.—[Puck.

Popular Arrivals.

Stranger—"I understand that the city people who have country residences in this section are very popular with their rural neighbors."

Native—Yessiree. Durndest fools you ever see. Anybody kin cheat 'em."—[New York Weekly.

No Discount on Kisses.

Maude—How can I ever repay you for your kindness?

George—With kisses.

Maude—How much do you value them at?

George—I'll take them at their face value.—[Puck.

Tit for Tat.

Mr. Jinks—"Who has been fooling with this gun?"

Mrs. Jinks—"The new girl got hold of it this morning and discharged it."

"My gracious! What did you do?"

"I discharged her."—[Street & Smith's Good News.

A Plain Inference.

"Isn't it terrible!" said the young wife, dropping the paper, "these stories of beautiful brides being abducted on their wedding day?"

"It is," answered her husband, fervently; "but, thank heaven, you are safe, darling."

Boston Style.

Arabella—During your visit to Boston did you encounter Cupid's darts?

Bertha—Boston cupids do not use darts.

Arabella—What, then, do they use?

Bertha—Bean-shooters.—[Puck.

His Father's Own.

Bridges—Is your new baby good looking?

Brooks—No; ugly as sin.

Bridges—What does your wife say?

Brooks—She's content; says it looks like me.—[New York Herald.

Mafia's Revenge.

Sig. Tunituppi—We havea been insult.

Sig. Grindoverra—Villa ve be revenge?

Sig Tunituppi—Vea vill. Loada up the organ witha more "Sweeta Violet" and "Whitea Winga."—[Washington Post.

Decidedly Above Praise.

Tactful friend (in the studio)—Ah, my dear fellow, your picture is charming. There is only one word in the language that can describe it—and I have forgotten the word.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

The Sly Tailor.

"Mr. Tailor, why do you always print your bill heads on pink paper?"

"Then I am sure the gentlemen will open them, for they will think they are love-letters."—[Fliegende Blatter.

Two Views.

Boston Girl—I have always been taught that marriage is the end.

Chicago Girl—Well, I haven't. Out here we regard it simply as a means to the end.—[Puck.

Yet They Agreed.

"Down with the decollete, I say!" exclaimed a dress reformer.

"I think it is too low now," replied another. "What I say is 'up with it.'"—[The Epoch.

Both Surprised.

Hicks—How surprised Lot must have been when he found his wife was salt.

Enpec—No more than I was when I found mine was pepper.—[Munsey's Weekly.

A Good Shot.

Miss Taylormayd—Do you like men's clothes?

Miss Creedmoor—Yes; when there is a man inside of them.—[Puck.

CHAPTER XVI.

LOST IN THE FOG ON THE LAKE.

Of course Ray Pemberton was not at all satisfied with the situation. He knew nothing at all about the falling out between Laud and his father, and he supposed the object of the present expedition was simply to get possession of the Sylvia for the day, and as much longer as she could be retained. He was not exactly a non-resistant young man, though he believed most earnestly in keeping the peace, though not at the expense of principle.

Tom Tivers was a great cipher, and Ray was alone. If he was willing even to fight for the possession of his boat, it would not be prudent to attack the three fellows who were in possession of the Sylvia. As to the stealing of the boat, he was willing to leave that matter to his father without attempting to punish the thieves himself. His conclusion was that he had better keep quiet, though with both eyes open if an opportunity for decisive action should be presented to him.

"I should like to pull the other oar, Laud," said he, after the boat had been moving for half an hour. "I wet my legs, and I am cold."

"Certainly, Ray; I shall be very glad to oblige you in that matter," replied the cockswain. "I may say that we shall be very happy to have you join our party."

"I won't say anything about joining the party till I get warm. I have no overcoat, and I did not expect to go farther than the postoffice when I left home," replied Ray, as he took his oar and his place.

He could manage Tom better than Laud, for he was more accustomed to him, and on the same side with him he compelled him to keep the stroke, so that the boat went very well. The cockswain did his best to see what was ahead, but the fog still shut off his vision.

"Way enough!" he shouted suddenly; and the rowers ceased rowing. "Land ahead; but it don't look any more like The Pass than it does like the back side of a hen coop."

The Sylvia continued to move forward till it grounded on a sort of gravelly beach. The tide in the boat who had stolen her could not make out where they were; and if Ray was any better informed, he said nothing. The shore extended northeast and southwest, for they could just discover the position of the sun. Laud insisted that they had touched the shore to the westward of The Pass, and the others knew better than to contradict him.

The cockswain started the boat again, intending to follow the shore; but she soon came to an opening in the coast. Lark knew that this was the mouth of Bush creek, for he had been there before with his father. Neither of the clubs obtained their boats till late in the fall of the year before, and they had done very little in exploring the lake, and none of them had been as far as Dongana. It was three miles more to The Pass.

Laud was no pilot for Lake Billionin in a fog, and for nine weeks he boat beat about in all directions; but finally she entered a broad bay which Laud insisted was the channel leading to Lake Dongana, a mile south of the first lake. Lark had an opinion that it was not The Pass, and in the discussion the cockswain forgot the example of the doctor. He had his own way, however, and the Sylvia was headed to the south.

In ten minutes Laud was on the shore, reaching in either direction as far as he could see. He was mad because Lark proved to be in the right, while he was in the wrong. He ran the boat on the beach, and declared his intention to land, and explore the shore till he could learn where they were, for the whole party were bewildered.

"Come with me, Cy, and we will soon find out where we are," said Laud, as he landed. "We are not a great distance from the channel, I know."

"I don't think we are," added Lark, as Cy followed his leader on shore, where they soon disappeared in the woods that lined the coast.

Lark left his place on the thwart and went to the bow of the boat. He studied the outline of the land, and after he had done so for a while, he thought he could make out something like the top of a hill, extending almost to the fog. He pointed it out to Ray, whom he had come to regard as one of the party. The latter thought it might be a hill, but he could not tell.

"If Laud and Cy had gone to the top of that hill right ahead of us, they might have seen the Pass," suggested Ray.

The hillock Ray pointed out to his companion was not more than ten rods from the lake. Lark looked at it, and then stepped ashore as though it were a proper thing for him to do, for the cockswain had not charged him to look out for the boat, or for Ray, taking it for granted that he would do so without any orders. He was interested in identifying the locality, and he ran all the way to the top of the mound, for it was nothing more. He had done precisely what Ray had hoped, but hardly expected, that he would do.

Ray had been very quiet and peaceful. Laud had always regarded him as a sort mother's-baby-kind of a fellow, and expected him to kiss the hand that smote him. The rightful cockswain of the Sylvia waited till the boat-keeper was fairly on the top of the hillock, when he made a sudden spring for the bow with the boathook in his hand. With a desperate effort he shoved the bow of the boat off the beach.

"Ain't you goin' to wait for the other fellows?" asked Tom Tivers, with one of his open smiles.

"Take your place at your oar, Tom," said Ray sharply.

"'Tother fellows hain't come,' grluned Tom.

"You will lose your dinner if you don't pull," added Ray, as he continued to shove the boat farther from the shore, till she was in deep water.

"I can row like a mowing machine," said Tom, as he took his oar.

Ray put one oar in the water on the other side, and they backed the boat out into the fog. Both of the oarsmen could see Lark Dilloway as he dashed down the little hill, and ran with all his might to the shore; but he might as well have saved his breath, for the Sylvia was out of his reach.

"That's Lark!" exclaimed Tom, as though he had seized upon a new idea.

"We got to take him in."

"No, we have not," replied Ray, as his companion, utterly unable to understand the situation, stopped rowing; but the cockswain continued to pull till he had brought the boat about so that she headed to the north. "Home to dinner now."

"Dinner!" repeated Tom vacantly. "Where will Lark get his dinner?"

"He must dine on manna in the wilderness," replied Ray.

"Will that be a good dinner?"

"First class, Tom. But you will get no dinner if you don't row. Now use your oar."

"But Laud, and Cy, and Lark!"

"Never mind them! They are going to dine out to-day."

"Out where?"

"In the moon!" exclaimed Ray, out of patience. "If you don't row, I will throw you overboard!"

"Me!"

But it was useless to argue the point with Tom, and Ray put another oar into the water and rowed cross-handed till the Sylvia was buried in the fog where she could not be seen from the shore. Repeated shouts came from the point the boat had just left; but the cockswain took no notice of them, though Tom insisted that the others should be taken on board. Ray said nothing more to his companion, and let him talk without an answer. At last he seemed to forget his late companions, and began to row. For an hour or more they pulled; but Ray was no better pilot in the fog than Laud, and at last they brought up on the west shore of the lake.

Ray decided to land, and in doing so he was reminded of the basket he had seen before in the bow. He had not the least idea where he was, but took the basket ashore with him. It was half-past 12. He thought the fog was less dense. He walked about for a time without being able to discover where he was; but it occurred to him that he might blunder upon Laud and the others, for he might have been moving in a circle, as he had been unable to see the place of the sun most of the time.

He did not deem it prudent to remain any longer on the shore, for his late companions might wander in the direction where he was. He shoved off, and then anchored the boat in sight of the beach. It was better to wait than wander about the lake without knowing where he was. He opened the basket of provisions, and invited Tom Tivers to dine with him. He found cold ham, tongue, chicken, and sausages in the basket, with bread and crackers. Tom was happy then, and the commissary department of the boat suffered tremendously from the inroads he made upon it. While they were thus making free with the provisions paid for by Laud, the fog lightened up so that they could see the shore on the north side of the lake. A little later Ray could make out the high land of Rockwood, and to the west of it the place where the excursionists had landed. The Sylvia was just north of the mouth of Bush creek, and it was over three miles to the entrance of East River.

Tom felt like a new fellow, and they pulled in harmony till they came to the boathouse. Dr. Pemberton was there, and he was very anxious in regard to his son, who had not been seen since he left for the postoffice. He had made diligent inquiry in the town, but could learn nothing more than the fact that the mail had been delivered to him.

"Where have you been all the morning, Ray?" asked his father, who was too glad to see him again to find fault, either by his words or the tones of his voice.

"My boat was captured by the enemy, and I was carried off in her," replied Ray, laughing, for he felt exceedingly glad to get away from his late companions.

"What do you mean by the enemy?" inquired the doctor.

"Laud and his fellows, of course."

"When I was looking for you, I learned that Laud had disappeared, and had not been seen by his father since they left the boathouse after the hearing last evening," answered the doctor, as he proceeded to tell all that occurred since Ray left the house in the morning.

"I am glad that Laud is not my son, and I am sorry for his father and mother," added the doctor. "I think he ought to be informed where his son is, for he must be worrying about him. "Where did you leave him when you escaped in the boat, Ray?"

"I believe they call the place Lyon's Bay, and it is just west of Rockwood."

"You carried away your provisions, so that they will have nothing to eat. They can not get across the Pass, and there isn't a house within two miles of Rockwood."

Mr. Pemberton was a Christian gentleman, and in spite of the events of the day before, he felt called upon to send word to Major Steele that his son was at Rockwood, or had been at 11 in the forenoon. He wrote a note to this effect, and when the Duckwood club came to the boat house for their afternoon row, it was sent by the boat. Rob Vivian carried it to the house, and the club returned to the East river.

The magnate of the East Side was not quite satisfied with what he had done, and he had filled up Cy Framley's basket with provisions, and sent the Duckwoods on a mission to find the three absent members of the Rockwood club. They went to Lyon's Bay, explored the region near it, and went through the pass; but they could not find the wanderers. As they were coming through the channel on their return, they were hailed from the shore by Knox Barnwood and Rock Lyon. The ship's company of the Marian appeared to have no boat, and Ray hastened to their assistance.

CHAPTER XVII.

A LITTLE REBELLION AT ROCKWOOD.

When Lark Dilloway reached the top of the mound from which he hoped to see the high ground of the Rockwood region, he saw the Sylvia back from the beach, Ray Pemberton shoving her with all his might. Then he realized that he had made a blunder in leaving the boat with only the prisoners they had captured on board of her. He ran with all his might to the shore, but he might as well have staid where he was.

When he reached the beach, the boat was out in the deep water. He was powerless to do anything, so he yelled after Ray at the top of his lungs, as though he expected the owner of the boat his

Reeent Literature.

The Latest Volumes that Have Reached the Blade Book Table.

A pretty little brochure entitled "Conventional White Goods," by H. B. T., is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. It tells when to lead each card of the thirteen originally and which card of the remaining twelve to lead in the second round. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"Jermola" is a novel by Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski, author of "The Jew," and translated by Miss M. Carey. The scene is laid in Wollynia, Poland, and the first the chapter gives a very interesting picture of the land and its people.

From the same publishers comes "Madame D'Orgevals's Husband," by Robansson, and translated from the French by Frank Hunter Potter.

In the series of "The World's Great Explorers and Explorations," which are published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, appears "The Life of Ferdinand Magellan, and the First Circumnavigation of the Globe," by F. H. H. Guillemard. The work covers the time from 1480 to 1521.

Another volume from the same publishers is "Science a Key to Faith, Hope and Love," by Prof. James M. Hoppin, of Yale University.

A little pamphlet very attractive in its appearance is "Health Without Medicine" by Theodore H. Mead. The title will be sure to win readers without any further recommendation. It is the experience of an invalid who was restored to health without medicine. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"An American Girl in London," by Sara Jeannette Duncan, is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For those of us who must gain our knowledge of English ways and scenes through others' eyes no better substitute could be found than the eyes of a bright, wide awake American girl. Perhaps, as in this case, the recording of her impressions is the next best thing to a personal visit.

A very interesting book from the same publishers is the one entitled, "The Sovereigns and Courts of Europe," by Politicus. The sketches include all of the reigning families, and are accompanied by very excellent portraits of the sovereigns.

From the same publishers in the International series is "Forestalled; or, the Life West," by Bethan Edwards, author of "Parting of the Waves," "A Romance of the Wire," and others. This is a well written and interesting story.

Another pamphlet from Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, is a translation from the well known German author W. Heinburg, of the novel "Hortense."

Lee & Shepard, Boston, publish in the "Good Company Series" a novel entitled, "If She Will, She Will," by Mary A. Denison, author of "That Husband of Mine," "Tell Your Wife," "Like a Gentleman," and others.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, comes in the Globe Library, a novel in paper covers, entitled "Hoodwinked," by T. W. Speight. It is an English story, full of exciting incidents from first to last.

In Lovell's series of foreign literature, which is edited by Edmund Gosse, is given for No. 8, "Fantasy," a novel from the Italian of Matilde Serao, which is translated by Henry Harland, author of "As I Was Walking." Published by the United States Book Company, 150 Worth street, Chicago, Ill.

SIGHT RESTORER.

An English Invention For Which Good Results Are Claimed.

It is a well-known fact that higher civilization is always attended by new and special forms of disease. The eye is peculiarly subject to ailments entailed by modern conditions, and their specific nature and remedies have been clearly defined by oculists. It may be mentioned incidentally that not long ago attention was drawn to the fact that a new disease of the eye, peculiar to New York, was caused by the fine particles of iron disseminated through the air along the line of the elevated roads by the friction and concussion of the trains. But besides the more complex forms of disease, there are simpler and more primitive classes, for the cure of which less elaborate treatment is usually resorted to. When an affection of the eye is dependent on the state of the surrounding tissues, or a sluggishness in the circulation of the eyeball, and not due to organic defect of the lens, or when the nerves of the eye are affected by sympathy with the nervous system generally, various simple remedies are brought into requisition. Among these are fomentation, rubbing of the temples and "dry cupping." The last named treatment is regarded as improving the circulation of blood in and around the eye, and as restoring the convexity of the cornea, thus curing longsightedness, weakness of sight, dimness of vision and other defects. For which purposes various cups and India-rubber ball appliances are often employed, and a modification of this treatment is the subject of the illustration now given, which shows a new invention just patented in England.

The merit of such devices as these can only be determined by experience, but pending a thorough and reliable test of the invention, it is but fair to regard the claim of the inventor that he has devised an improvement on the ivory cup and rubber ball for cases where the regulation of the suction and tension is of the utmost importance, and has rendered possible the more effective placing of the cup attachments on the corner of the eyes, as a sound one; he has certainly devised an ingenious modification of appliances now used. In using the instrument the mouthpiece is placed in the mouth, and the outer open edges of the hollow cups are placed air-tight over the eyes to be dry-cupped. The suction then caused through the flexible tubes by the drawing in of the breath will cause a vacuum in the cups which will be retained on the eyes, and the cornea of the eye will be drawn to the proper convex or spherical form or sensation of comfort, the tongue meanwhile acting as a valve on the end of the mouthpiece to maintain the exhaustion of the air. The instrument is also made with a single flexible tube, and cup for operating on one eye at a time.

Chicago's Delay Explained.

New Yorker—"You Western people are great fellows for talk. Where is that air ship you were going to run from Chicago to New York in an hour?"

Chicago Man—"That air ship is all right. But in order to make its first journey thoroughly national, we desire, on arriving at New York, to plant the American flag on top of the Grant monument. We're waiting for the monument."—[New York Weekly.

The Shame of It.

Customer—Why did you take your boy away from school?

Grocer—They were ruining him. Why, they were trying to teach him that sixteen ounces make a pound.—[Munsey's Weekly.

Standing Upon Her Dignity.

"What wages do you expect?" asked Mrs. B. of the candidate for the position of cook-lady.

"I never works for wages, mam," returned the cook-lady, "I goes on salary or nothin'."—[Epoch.

A Dutiful Daughter.

"Tom," she whispered, as they bade good night, "mamma says I must never accept anything from young men," and standing on tiptoes she gave his kisses back again.—[New York Herald.

A Good Investment.

Bereaved Widow—"Why doctor, you have the effrontery to charge me $500 for treating my poor dear husband, and he died, after all."

Doctor—"Well, didn't you collect $25,000 insurance on his life?"—[The Epoch

—Hood's Sarsaparilla is on the flood tide of popularity, which position it has reached by its own intrinsic, undoubted merit.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

W. S. McK., Oregon: Sulphur should not be sprinkled in the beds of hogs. Sulphur will not take the hair from hogs if used in moderation. Sprinkling it in the beds may result in rheumatism and other complications. If the hair follicles on your hogs have been weakened there is no way to make the hair grow again. The presence of an insect of microscopic dimensions is indicated. It is called the sarcoptes sues, and burrows in the skin. Its presence is indicated by watery exudations or scurf. You are advised to take of powdered staveacre seed, 7 ozs.; olive oil, 1 oz.; lard, 8 ozs. This is sufficient for two hogs if judiciously used; or if the bare spots are not large it will do for several hogs. It must be well mixed and well rubbed in, after which in a few days for 24 hours it should be washed off with soft soap and warm water. To begin with, if the hogs are scurvy they should be soaped with soft soap, and afterwards washed off and dried carefully. Contrary to general belief the hog is a cleanly animal, and to keep him in health, the pen should be kept scrupulously clean. If he has a dry comfortable place in which to sleep, you may depend upon it, he will keep it from being soiled. Clean out the straw at once that has sulphur on it, and give your hogs nice, clean beds. Bathing in water sweetened with either honey or brown sugar, and place them either fastened in the frames inside the hive, or lay them out near the hives where the bees can get at it handy. If the editor deems this worth printing, and any bee-keeping friends wish, I will tell them sometime how to make a real nice bee-cap, and how to make the beehive I like best, and the honey boxes I think is best for new beginners to use.—Mrs. C. B. H. J.

Received.

Henry Philipps Seed and Implement Co.'s annual descriptive catalogue of reliable seeds, flowering plants and vines. Toledo, Ohio.

Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station circular on commercial fertilizers, Amherst. C. A. Goessman, director.

Pacific Coast Fanciers' Monthly, San Jose, California, April, 1891.

Poultry Keeper, Parksburg and Philadelphia.

Garden and Forest. A journal of horticulture, landscape art and forestry. This excellent publication is doing great good in giving the choicest information on subjects upon which it treats. Every article in it is instructive. The Garden and Forest Publishing Co., Tribune building, New York city.

Seventh annual report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the years 1889-1890, containing descriptive statements, statistics and general information relating to each county, and the geographical and topographical features of the state, together with tables, statements, summaries and diagrams, showing the products, progress and development of the state, reports of the appointed officers of the state, etc. This book, like others that have preceded it, contains information that is very valuable to all persons interested in any way in agriculture. The whole volume exhibits careful study of subjects, and the matter is put together in a way that speaks well for the selection of Secretary Mohler by the progressive state of Kansas as secretary. There is no state in the Union in which more painstaking care is shown in the gathering of information on agricultural subjects than that of Kansas.

"Sho's y' live—d' co'plexion kims aftah d' blood—what's dis he—a—beau'ful *co'plexion guar'nteed* if d' blood am pure! Befo' d' Lo'd dat am salvation fo' Aunt Sophy."

All we claim for it is an unequaled remedy to *purify* the blood and invigorate the liver. *All the year round* you can depend on Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in all cases of blood-taints or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold through druggists. No matter how many doses of other medicines are offered for a dollar.

Why? Because it's sold on a *peculiar plan*, and you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated vegetable extract, put up in large bottles; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; is pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

The "Discovery" cures all Skin affections, and kindred ailments.

give the water a rusty appearance will answer. If there is canker in the mouth, scrape off and touch the place with carbolic acid, using a feather. If sores on the outside of the head, oil with kerosene; I use a machine oil can. Roup is very contagious. Should remove the affected, and treat the rest of the flock to some copperas in their drinking water at least twice a week until danger is over. In doctoring an adult fowl, I have often put a crystal of copperas as large as a grain of corn down their throats every other day for a week; for sometimes it is uncertain about getting them to drink the prepared water, especially if one lives near a stream. Avoid dampness in their roosting places as much as possible. Clean and whitewash inside of houses to disinfect them. I do not believe in spending all one's time in doctoring a sick fowl. If, with a reasonable amount of attention, there seems no improvement, I prefer chopping their heads off, and not run the risk of losing all one's flock by keeping them around. I know by experience it is very troublesome removing and tending. For rheumatism I have not been successful in finding a cure, though in a few cases I have tried what remedies I had read of or could think of myself; but as a preventive, would suggest: avoid inbreeding, change males every two years, anyway, either by buying a setting of eggs and raising one or more males, or buy the chicks. The latter can often be done at weaning time cheaply. I prefer thoroughbred males, of whatever variety one wishes. Bear in mind, keep as much vigor in your flock as possible, for inbred, runout stock is so much more liable to every disease. I like to set eggs from hens two years old, rather than from younger ones, as the chicks seem more thrifty and hardy.

For cholera the Douglass's mixture that has been frequently given in THE BLADE is the best tonic and preventative I know of. I nearly always keep some of the mixture prepared, and use it frequently. However, if fowls linger a few days with cholera it is of no use trying to save them, for the liver becomes too badly ulcerated to effect a cure. The best one can do is to use every precaution to keep the disease from spreading through the entire lot.

I have now six hens with their broods in the small building I formerly spoke of. The chicks numbering 80, the oldest of the lot a month old. I like them as nearly of a size as possible, but several weeks difference need not matter much. To keep hens from picking chicks of different broods, I pare the upper and lower tip of the beak, then they do not molest each other's broods. Am allowing the oldest of the lot with their mothers out of doors on sunny days, and they are doing nicely. I am beginning to use wheat with their soft feed, and have used onions all along. Instead of just cornmeal to dry the soaked bread I have a mixture of corn, wheat and oats, ground together. They seem to thrive well on it. Later will have corn sent to the mill and chopped. This, with wheat and oats whole, and milk for drink, either sweet or sour, makes excellent feed, the tender grass furnishing their green food. At seven or eight weeks old I pick out the smallest grained corn and feed instead of using the chopped.

It may not be amiss to mention a test I often use as to whether eggs that have been set on are likely to hatch. After they have been on about sixteen days, take a vessel partly filled with milk warm water, put the eggs in, not crowding any. Let all motion subside, then closely watch the eggs. Those that have live chicks you will notice a moving or rocking motion, while others that from any cause will not hatch, are either still or silently float around.

I mention this, for if one is scarce of setting hens and have happened to set a couple at the same time and not more of the eggs found fertile than one hen can cover, they can thus be given to one, and the other hen reset with fresh eggs.—BETH, Harrison county, O.

Much Interested.

EDITOR BLADE FARMSTEAD:—I am very much interested in the poultry department of THE BLADE. If the editor will permit, I would like to ask a request or two. I have only lived on a farm a few years, but am very anxious to learn all I can in regard to raising chickens. I have been troubled every year until last by chicken cholera. I saw a recipe in THE BLADE given by Mrs. Nettie Brown, of Nebraska, to be used both as a preventative and cure. I used it, and did not lose a single chicken; but by accident have lost the recipe, so if not against rules to reprint, would be very glad if Mrs. B. will please send it to THE BLADE this spring. I also wish to ask the person who advised setting hens in nests so near the ground that the hens could walk in and prevent breaking the eggs if hard thunder storms would be more likely to spoil the eggs than if they were higher up off the ground?—Mrs. J. H. R., Iowa.

Big Jaw in Mules—Heaves.

EDITOR BLADE FARMSTEAD:—Big Jaw—Pull the first jaw tooth in each side, and for big head the first tooth on upper jaw, and I will warrant a cure. I see you pronounce many things incurable that I think can be cured.

Heaves—Send to prairie country and get baled prairie hay, and feed oats and bran with it.—A. B. HARRIS, Kansas.

Something for New Beginners in Bee Keeping.

EDITOR BLADE FARMSTEAD: I always read with interest, all I see concerning bees. I have kept bees on a small scale for about ten years, and have learned by reading and experience both, quite a good deal about taking care of them. But I find that there is a great many things yet to learn, but perhaps I may say something that will help some new beginners in bee keeping.

It is now time to put bees out on their summer stands, here in Wisconsin. When I get them all on this stand, I fill a long trough out in front of the hives with water, then put a pint of salt in, then fill up with sawdust to keep the bees from drowning, and keep this trough filled this way all summer. I find this is good for bees. Next I get my honey-boxes on, so the bees will get used to them, and are all ready to go to work in them as soon as there is honey they can gather. Then I get my hives all cleaned and ready for hiving, so when they begin to swarm I can get them without delay. When a swarm comes out I take a clean sheet, and I have a platform made of two or three boards, nailed together, and on this I spread my sheet. Then set the hive on this, and raise the front end one inch on two little blocks. Then I place this platform right under where the bees have clustered. If they are on a limb where I can shake them off, I take a good, firm, hold of the limb and give it a quick, hard, shake, but if they are clustered on the body of a tree, I take a brush I have made out of the tail feathers of a turkey, (a wing will do, but it is so stiff you are liable to kill bees with it), but the brush is soft and will not hurt the bees. Brush them all down onto the sheet in front of the hive as quickly as possible, and then keep brushing them carefully, until they have all run into the hive, that will go in. Then close the hive down, and take it and carry it some distance from where you hived them, and set them on the stand. Be sure and not leave them till you have them on the stand, away from where they clustered when they swarmed. If you do this, you will not be bothered with your bees coming out and going off. The reason bees come out and go off so many times after you get them all in the hive when you leave them where they clustered when they swarmed, is that as soon as they are clustered, they send out bees to find a place to go to, and if they are left there until those bees come back they are quite likely to take the swarm off; but if they do not find the swarm where they left them, they will fly around awhile, then go back to the old swarm they come out of. Some one asked how to feed bees, I hope some old keeper will answer that question. The best way I know to feed them, unless you buy regular bee feeders, is to take thick slices of bread and soak them in water sweetened with either honey or brown sugar, and place them either fastened in the frames inside the hive, or lay them out near the hives where the bees can get at it handy. If the editor deems this worth printing, and any bee-keeping friends wish, I will tell them sometime how to make a real nice bee-cap, and how to make the beehive I like best, and the honey boxes I think is best for new beginners to use.—Mrs. C. B. H. J.

Received.

Henry Philipps Seed and Implement Co.'s annual descriptive catalogue of reliable seeds, flowering plants and vines. Toledo, Ohio.

Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station circular on commercial fertilizers, Amherst. C. A. Goessman, director.

Pacific Coast Fanciers' Monthly, San Jose, California, April, 1891.

Poultry Keeper, Parksburg and Philadelphia.

Garden and Forest. A journal of horticulture, landscape art and forestry. This excellent publication is doing great good in giving the choicest information on subjects upon which it treats. Every article in it is instructive. The Garden and Forest Publishing Co., Tribune building, New York city.

Seventh annual report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the years 1889-1890, containing descriptive statements, statistics and general information relating to each county, and the geographical and topographical features of the state, together with tables, statements, summaries and diagrams, showing the products, progress and development of the state, reports of the appointed officers of the state, etc. This book, like others that have preceded it, contains information that is very valuable to all persons interested in any way in agriculture. The whole volume exhibits careful study of subjects, and the matter is put together in a way that speaks well for the selection of Secretary Mohler by the progressive state of Kansas as secretary. There is no state in the Union in which more painstaking care is shown in the gathering of information on agricultural subjects than that of Kansas.

When Pluck Was Slang.

This word affords an instance of the way in which slang words in the course of time become adopted into current English. We now meet with "pluck" and "plucky" as the recognized equivalents of "courage" and "courageous." An entry in Sir Walter Scott's journal shows that in 1827 the word had not yet lost its low character. He says (vol. ii., p. 30), "want of that article blackguardly called pluck." Its origin is obvious. From early times the heart has been popularly regarded as the seat of courage. Now, when a butcher lays open a carcass, he divides the great vessels of the heart, cuts through the windpipe, and then plucks out together the united heart and lungs—lights, he calls them—and he terms the united mass "the pluck."—[Notes and Queries.

Lighting a Watch's Face.

A novel electric watch lighter, the tempolux, is being manufactured by a firm of electricians in Leicester, England. It resembles an enlarged open faced watch case, and has in its rim a minute incandescent lamp and reflector. On placing the watch in the case and pressing a small stud the face of the watch will be brilliantly lighted. A dry battery supplies the current, and may be placed in a closet, with a flexible conducing cord leading from it to the head of the bed or stand on which the watch is placed. The battery will last for this purpose for years, and no chemicals are required.

The Camp Fire.

☞ Contributions for this department from the old soldiers are solicited by the editor; but short and lively personal and historical sketches, interesting reminiscences, etc., are preferable. Every comrade will be recognized, and no contribution will be overlooked. Nothing from the records is desired, as we are supplied with a full set.

The Charge of the 1st Maine.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I wish to speak of the honors won by the noble 1st Maine H. A., in their gallant charge on June 18, 1864. Although the action lasted but ten minutes, they went in alone and lost more men than any other regiment in a single engagement during the war. The point where they charged was known as Hare's hill, where our regiment afterwards built Fort Steadman. Several attempts had been made to carry the salient but resulted in failures. "My orders to you are to assault," said Gen. Birney, who was then commanding. It fell to the lot of the 1st Maine to make the charge. They numbered 900 men, and they knew they were to go where others had failed. The regiment was formed in three battalions, of four companys each; or three lines of two ranks each. Other regiments were formed behind in the same order, and on either side; the 1st Maine at the head of central column. It was about 500 yards in front and rising towards the enemy. Confederate batteries were on both sides that could rake the ground over which the 1st Maine charged.

The regiments behind and on each side were not to move until the Green Mountain boys had broken the rebel line. They were ordered to remove the caps from their muskets and rely upon the bayonet. At the order to go the men sprang forward at double quick. On their first appearance above the embankment the slaughter began. The crash of 2,500 muskets rent the air, and the well-known yell of North Virginia, (methinks I hear it yet) mingled with the roar of the rebel batteries that tore great gaps in the ranks. The wave of heroes was shattered and blown to pieces by that whirlwind of death. Five hundred and eighty men were killed and wounded, yet they fired not a gun! "Take my sword," said Col. Chaplin, the leader, to Gen. Mott. "I have no further use for it. There is my regiment laying on the ground," pointing with his finger to his fallen men.—MILES MULFORD, Co. H, 50th N. Y. Eng.

Winchester.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Seeing a letter in the Camp Fire from the commissary sergeant of the 6th Corps, telling about Early surprising the Union forces at Cedar Creek, I would like him or some one to tell how the 6th and 19th Corps were engaged at or near Winchester, on September 19, '64. The corps I belonged to was held in reserve until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Receiving one ounce of lead in our first charge, sent me to the rear for repairs, so I saw but little of the fight. Will not the sergeant or some one that was there send a sketch to the Camp Fire?—C. C. STEMPLE, Co. F, 15th W. Va. Vol. Inft.—[Brief, interesting incidents will be acceptable.—ED.]

A Plucky Rebel Lady.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—During the summer of 1863, the regiment to which I was attached, the 5th Iowa Cav., was stationed at Ft. Donelson, on the Cumberland river. We were kept busy scouting in all directions, going as far as Hopkinsville, Ky. In some of our forays the boys formed the acquaintance of many of the dark-eyed daughters of Kentucky as well as those of Tennessee. We found many bitter rebels among the women of Kentucky. Those that were for the South took no pains to conceal the fact. On the other hand, those that were for the whole Union, heart and soul, were mostly quiet, informing no one what they thought of the war. By observing these traits of character we could locate a female that had friends in the rebel army with tolerable accuracy. A girl in Kentucky that had a lover in the rebel army would hardly ever fail to hurl defiance at us on the most trivial opportunity. We enjoyed a tilt with these fiery damsels above anything else.

One day several of us stopped at a very aristocratic-looking house. Entering, we found it occupied by an old gentleman named Green, his wife, and a daughter-in-law. The moment we entered the house a frown could be seen on the face of the young daughter-in-law, that foretold a storm. Billy Swan was nosing round and in one corner he discovered a full uniform of a captain in the rebel army. No sooner found than donned. Billy being of small stature, he had no difficulty in putting the gray uniform on over his own. Trigged out even to the cap of a rebel captain, he came strutting in, sword in hand, demanding the unconditional surrender of every one in the room in the name of Jeff Davis, the Devil, or any other man! There was a loud scream, and the young woman made for Billy, yelling:

"You miserable thief! Take John's things off this minute, or, you vile apology for a man, as John is not here to protect his property, his wife will protect it for him!"

Meantime Billy was getting out of the rebel clothes with more haste than decorum. He rolled them up nicely and handed the bundle to the enraged wife, with the remark:

"I did not know they were your husband's things, my dear, or I would have known better than to put them on."

She was a lady, notwithstanding her fiery temper. When she saw Billy's penitence she received the bundle with a "thank you, sir," and added:

"I will own I was mistaken in my estimation of you, for you have more than made amends for your misconduct, showing yourself to be a gentleman. If you will wait half an hour, gentlemen," she continued, "I will be pleased to entertain you at dinner."

I saw that Billy was cornered, so I made the excuse that we could not possibly spare the time; that we must be moving on. She accompanied us to the door, bidding us farewell in the kindest manner. When we got in our saddles, Billy remarked to me,

"I am willing to swear that I never was so completely taken by surprise in all my life! Why, when that woman came at me her eyes were like balls of fire! I almost felt the fur fly every time she spoke. I had rather face a dozen rebs in a fight than one of their women at home, if they are all like Capt. Green's wife."

At the second battle of Fort Donelson, the 83d Ills. Inft. fought their first fight to a finish before help arrived, either the fleet or our cavalry. We were on the ground, and in hot pursuit of the flying Johnnies before a dozen shots had been sent after the flying fugitives. Any claim for any part of the honors of driving the rebel cavalry out of Dover by other than the 83d Ills., Col. A. C. Harding, is an erroneous claim. The gunboats sent a few shells through the woods that may have led to increase the fright of the Johnnies, but they had been badly whipped by the 83d before a single shot was fired from a gunboat. The same may be said of us. We arrived just in time to follow a demoralized, defeated mob of horsemen that ran away on any road they could find. A few companies of us, M, C and D, brought a part of them to bay, seven miles up the river, near the iron works, and held them until in the night. Before morning they stole away, leaving a skirmish line of men so badly wounded as to be unable to travel during the night.

While on the skirmish line I discovered a wounded rebel laying beside a tree. At first I thought the man was dead, but on investigation I found he had been shot in the leg below the knee. The bone was terribly shattered, necessitating amputation. He was very weak from loss of blood, but I soon made the startling discovery that this badly wounded man was none other than Capt. John Green, the owner of the uniform which Billy Swan had put on in sport, but hurriedly taken of in earnest, being hustled there by an indignant wife. I soon had Green as comfortable as the nature of his wound would allow. Billy volunteered to notify the lady. She hastened to her husband and her care undoubtedly facilitated his recovery. He was, however, taken home by that faithful wife minus a leg below the knee.—DAN KNIGHT, 5th Iowa Cav.

Vicksburg Again.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Referring to the criticism by Comrade Chambers, of the 4th Iowa Cav., on my letter to THE BLADE, January 21, allow me to suggest to the comrade that he wipe off his glasses and "pull down his vest" before reading communications in the Camp Fire, as he misquotes my letter in his article of March 10; otherwise there would be nothing to criticize. He quotes me as saying that the headquarters of the officers of the 3d Div., 17th A. C., was under the big tree where the surrender was made, and that the tree stood mid way between the works of the two armies, whereas I made no such statement as to officers' headquarters being under said tree, as my letter will show. What I said was substantially correct, as will be verified by the men who helped to form the line around Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, and who were eye-witnesses to all that transpired along the lines occupied by their respective commands till the final surrender; and should and will be accepted as competent witnesses. Then I fancy the old veterans of the 3d Division, 17th A. C., will hardly accept as competent the statement of any cavalryman as authority to go into the details in matters pertaining to the seige of Vicksburg, as the cavalry were not counted in on a seige. With all due respect for that branch of the service—they were very necessary and useful, and performed valuable service in their line; but when it come down to a regular seige, like that at Vicksburg, where was the cavalry? Echo answers, from fifteen to twenty miles away. There were many things, however, for which our old 3d Division respected the cavalry. One in particular was, that when we saw them rushing past, going to the rear on double-quick, sabers clanking at their sides, chickens and other forage tied to their saddles, we knew there was some good, solid work ahead for the infantry, and we began at once to examine cartridge boxes, tighten our belts, and send off details to fill our canteens. For this, if nothing more, we always gave the cavalry full credit. Of course there were always some men in every infantry company that were willing to exchange places with the mounted cavalier at this particular time, and would make remarks not complimentary to that branch of the service; but as a rule we always gave the cavalry full credit for all they did for us in the advance information we were sometimes that we thought they got more than their share of the forage, but this they claimed as their high privilege from spying it out, so we learned to forgive them on that score. I have to suggest to my friend of the 4th Iowa cavalry that he give us some items on the brilliant charges in which his command participated, as he might be able to do this in detail with more propriety and correctness than to write up the seige of Vicksburg.—L. W. RICHARDSON.

An Unfortunate Comrade.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Henry Barker, a blind inmate of Berrien county, (Mich.) poor house is anxious to hear from some of his old comrades who served with him in the navy during the war. He enlisted as an able boy on the Queen City at the mouth of the White river, in Arkansas, October 18, 1863. Was taken prisoner at Clarendon, June 24, 1864; held with Jo Shelby 23 days, when he was taken to Duvall's Bluffs, paroled, and sent to Cairo. From thence he was sent to his home in Ottawa, Ills., where he remained for two years. He was never exchanged or discharged, and the records of the Navy department at Washington fail to show that anything was ever done by the government in his case after he was taken prisoner. Mr. Barker claims that his parol papers were among the records of the flag ship Black Hawk, but he has been informed by the chief of the bureau of navigation that the Black Hawk was burned, April 23, 1863, and all papers on board of her were consumed. He served with the following officers and men on board the Queen City: Capt. Brown, who was afterwards transferred to the monitor Ozark; Capt. Ickley, executive officer; Chief Engineer Foreman Edgington Hathaway, Paymaster Sims, Assistant Paymaster Wm. Poor, Ship's Corporal Wm. Martin, Gunner George Crawford, Cabin-boy Wm. Smith.

In case this should come to the notice of any of the above, they will confer a favor by communicating with the undersigned.—HENRY O. BARKER, Berrien Springs, Mich.

A Son and Daughter.

A. W. H., son of a veteran, writes: "I am a soldier's son, and enjoy reading THE BLADE, especially the Camp Fire. My father served nearly five years, being a member of Co. F, 48th O. V. V. I."

Jennie Taylor, a soldier's daughter, writes from Illinois: "I have been for some time a very interested reader of the letters in the Camp Fire. My father, a captain of Co. H, 34 Ky. Inft., was killed at Chickamauga. If some of the comrades of the Camp Fire would relate incidents of that battle, they would greatly please a daughter of a veteran and a true friend to all old soldiers."

Bugle Notes.

C. J., of the 41st Ills., and M. M. Brig. of the Mississippi river under Gen. A. W. Elliot, writes from Kansas: "I admire THE BLADE for the fearless manner in which it has espoused the cause of the Union soldier, and I hope it will stand up for their rights in the future as in the past, for there are plenty of enemies to the soldier's cause and their rights. The Southern Farmers' Alliance is one of them. I do not see how the soldiers of Kansas can affiliate with that organization when they are told in plain language that when the Alliance gets into power it intends to abrogate the pension. I say, comrades, stop it, quick! It is our old enemy in a new guise!"

Comrade Willis Hofer contributes a "snip" from the Keystone State, as follows: "My experience as a soldier is rare for men of my age—43. I served as a high private in the rear rank of Co. E, 21st Pa. Cav., for 18 months. My nickname was 'bread,' which is the 'staff of life.' Somehow or other such like luxuries would get under my long blue overcoat that Uncle Sam so kindly issued to us, and would waltz me off to my quarters. I am still quite happy, even under affliction, which is quite frequent. I get no pension, but I believe I would enjoy one. The hope of getting one, or that the widow will be cared for, if there is one left, lies behind, lending a consolation. I am not discouraged, but will vote the Republican ticket till the last roll call."

DOT AMERIKANISCHE PIG.

Now welcome to dis possum
Dat gambling on der theets
Tagged, dressed, done roasted,
Der lofely, lofely schweet!
I lofe dich ganz von Herzen,
Du bist der sauey pig
Aber Vaterlandes Stadten!
Py Golly, dot vas big!

I lofe Dich on the trotters,
I lofe Dich in die sonse;
I gif you credit on each,
Dinks dem ains und Drauss!
Pig's tongue, pig's nose, pig's liver
Gits now so very short,
I eats dem py der pushel,
Und hef den also inch!

Ten tollers und a half
No more I pays for dose;
Dot vas me cost, py Chunko!
Und reps meta Wurst of dose.
I tauf, I dinks, I hollers;
Der pig cost leetle mere,
I feeds them py die children,
Und mit them stools mein Frau!

Hoch! die Vereinigten Staaten!
Ein hi Vaterland alzoe!
Hoch! Wilhelm und Caprid
Vereinigt ganz und schoen!
Und hoch! der schweis stretty,
Von not zu lofely tuft!
I knows und I hates him,
Und eats him, I'll no paid!

Your flak, Vereinigten Staaten,
Float offer in die breese!
You petaks me py for smeach,
I petaks you Limpberry cheese;
Und as dose flaks commingle,
May heben schmile delight,
Und die Deutsch-Amerikanischen friends mit die Yankees
Bis in die Ewigkeit!

—[New York Recorder.

He Meant Business.

"Didn't I just throw you down stairs?" inquired a Monroe street lawyer to the peddler as he entered.

"You did, sir, was the reply, and I just returned—"

"Get out of here! I told you that I don't want to buy anything."

"Excuse me one moment," said the peddler. "Let me take your order for a pair of shoes. I notice that you are wearing carpet slippers."—[Grand Rapids Democrat.

Why He Left It.

Judge—You are an incorrigible young scoundrel. You stole from your parents and then left a good home; why did you do that?

Penitent—Your honor, it was impossible for me to take it with me.—[New York Herald.

Entitled to Your Confidence

We firmly believe no preparation before the public is so fully entitled to your confidence as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

1st, It is a modern medicine, originated by experienced pharmacists of to-day, under whose careful supervision it is still prepared.

2d, It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Pipsissewa, Dandelion, Dock and other valuable vegetable remedies possessing great alterative, anti-bilious and strengthening qualities.

3d, Every ingredient used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully selected, none but the best is used, and every step in the process is carefully watched.

4th, It is prepared by a Combination, Proportion and Process Peculiar to Itself, and by which it is given Peculiar and Unequalled Curative Power.

5th, It has a good name at home, there being more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers combined.

6th, It is highly spoken of by your neighbors and friends. The slightest inquiry will bring to notice in every community in the country many people who "think the world" of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

7th, Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fair equivalent for the price paid. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said 100 Doses One Dollar, which is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

Most Important of All.

8th, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses real medicinal merit and really accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Evidence of its success may be seen everywhere. It cures the severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases; it relieves the tortures of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Indigestion; it cures Kidney and Liver disorders; it imparts strength in place of weakness; it restores the lost appetite; it cures Catarrh, Malaria and Rheumatism; it overcomes That Tired Feeling.

Because of the Good it has Done others,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is deserving A trial by you. For a general

Spring Medicine

To Purify the Blood And Overcome That Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is unequalled in Merit and in Popularity. If you need a

Spring Medicine

Why don't You take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is reasonably Sure to do you good. Insist upon

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That Tired Feeling.

"In the spring of 1890 I experienced that tired, dull feeling, and what sleep I had nights seemed to do me no good. Dyspepsia seized me, and every morning I had vomiting spells. I was much discouraged. My druggist suggested Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has made me a new man, and I never was better." JOHN MACK, foreman Springer & Willard's stock farm, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

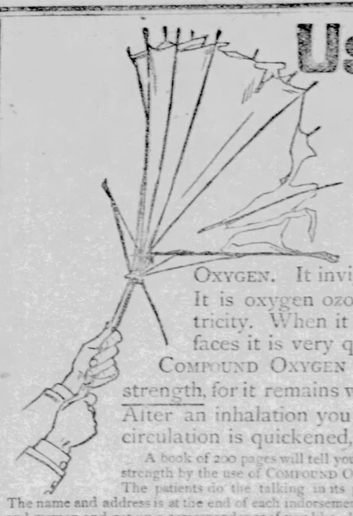
Marvellous Effect.

"I feel in duty bound to acknowledge the efficacy of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 10 years I have suffered with dyspepsia and what is called water brash, and after having tried various remedies I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have been taking it for 5 months, (six bottles) and the effect is marvellous in my case. I do not say that I am entirely cured, but to all appearances very nearly so. My grateful acknowledgment is due for this timely relief, and I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all." J. M. JOHNSON, 427 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



USED UP

Men and Women resort to stimulants sometimes; and they know its wrong. To feel good after a square meal or a lungful of nourishing ozone is all right. This is fuel for the engine. So with COMPOUND OXYGEN. It invigorates because it is food It is oxygen ozonized; charged with electricity. When it gets to the breathing surfaces it is very quickly appropriated.

COMPOUND OXYGEN makes strength, genuine strength, for it remains when you quit this remedy. After an inhalation you tingle and glow all over, circulation is quickened, the chest expands.

A book of 200 pages will tell you who have been restored to health and strength by the use of COMPOUND OXYGEN. This Book is worth reading. The patients do the talking in its pages—not DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. The name and address is at the end of each indorsement. You can find these revitalized men and women and get up a correspondence if you like. If you want the Book you get it FREE.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA
120 Sutter Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 66 Church Street, TORONTO, CANADA

THE COTTAGE.

He bought in 1856 a farm of stumps and bees,
His name was God-Be Glorified, his surname it was Jones.
He put a mortgage on his farm, and then in some more pigs he put;
"In twenty years I'll pay it up," said God-Be Glorified.

The mortgage had a hungry maw that swallowed corn and wheat;
He toiled with patience night and day to let the monster eat;
He slowly worked himself to death, and on the palm his brow he wiped,
They laid him 'neath the monster's reach good God-Be Glorified.

And the farm, with its incumbrances of mortgage, stumps and stones,
It fell to Young Melchisedek Paul Adoniram Jones.
Melchisedek was a likely youth, a holy, godly man,
And he vowed to raise that mortgage like a motor Putnam.

And he went forth every morning to the rugged mountain side,
And for days on, as dug before him poor old God-Be Glorified,
He raised pumpkins and potatoes, down the monster's throat to pour;
He gnashed them down and smacked his jaws, and calmly asked for more.

He worked until his back was bent, until his hair was gray,
On the hills he brought a snowdrift they dug his grave one day!
His first-born son, Ebenezer, had no time to weep and brood,
For the monster by the doorstep growled forever for his food.

He fed him on his garden truck, he stuffed his ribs with hay,
And he's dying and buttermilk would not go away!
And Eb

Talmage's Sermon.

TALMAGE ON RELIGION'S SPLENDOR.

What Sinners Must Do to Avail Themselves of Its Manifold Benefits.

Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle sermon on April 19 was from this text: "The crystal cannot equal it." Job xxvii, 7.

Many of the precious stones of the Bible have come to prompt recognition. But for the present I take up the less valuable crystal. Job, in my text, compares saving wisdom with a specimen of topaz. An infidel chemist or mineralogist would pronounce the latter worth more than the former, but Job makes an intelligent comparison, looks at religion and then looks at the crystal and pronounces the former as of far superior value to the latter, exclaiming in the words of my text, "The crystal cannot equal it."

In the first place I remark that religion is superior to the crystal in exactness. That shapeless mass of crystal against which you accidentally dashed your foot is laid out with more exactness than any earthly city. There are six styles of crystallization and all of them divinely ordained. Every crystal has mathematical precision. God's geometry reaches through it, and it is a square, or it is a rectangle, or it is a rhomboid or in some way it hath a mathematical figure. Now religion beats that in the simple fact that spiritual accuracy is more beautiful than material accuracy. God's attributes are exact. God's law exact. God's decrees exact. God's management of the world exact. Never counting wrong, though he counts the grass blades and the stars and the sands and the cycles. His providences never dealing with us perpendicularly when those providences ought to be oblique, nor lateral when they ought to be vertical. Everything in our life arranged without any possibility of mistake. Each life a six-sided prism! Born at the right time, dying at the right time. There are no "happen-so's" in our theology. If I thought this was a slipshod universe I would go crazy. God is not an anarchist. Law, order, symmetry, precision, a perfect square, a perfect rectangle, a perfect rhomboid, a perfect circle. The edge of God's robe of government never frays out. There are no loose screws in the world's machinery.

Again I remark that religion is superior to the crystal in transparency. We know not when or by whom glass was first discovered. Beads of it have been found in the tomb of Alexander Severus. Vases of it were brought up from the ruins of Herculaneum. There were female ornaments made out of it 3,000 years ago—those ornaments found now attached to the mummies of Egypt. A great many commentators believe that my text means glass. What would we do without the crystal? The crystal of the window to keep out the storm and let in the day—the crystal over the watch defending its delicate machinery, yet allowing us to see the hour—the crystal of the telescope by which the astronomer brings distant worlds so near he can inspect them.

But there is nothing so transparent in a crystal as in our holy religion. It is a transparent religion. You put it to your eye and you see a man—his sin, his soul, his destiny. You look at God and you see something of the grandeur of his character. If is a transparent religion. Infidels tell us it is opaque? Do you know why they tell us it is opaque? It is because they are blind. The natural man receiveth not the things of God because they are spiritually discerned. There is no trouble with the crystal; the trouble is with the eyes which try to look through it. We pray for vision, Lord, that our eyes might be open. When the eyes under the curse take our blindness then we find that religion is transparent.

It is a transparent Bible. All the mountains of the Bible come out; Sinai, the mountain of the law; Pisgah, the mountain of prospect; Oliver, the mountain of instruction; Calvary, the mountain of sacrifice. All the rivers of the Bible come out—Hiddekel, or the river of paradisaical beauty; Jordan, or the river of holy christ; Cherith, or the river of prophetic supply; Nile, or the river of palaces; and the pure river of life from under the throne, pure as crystal. While reading the Bible after our eyes have been touched by grace, we find it all transparent, and the earth rocks, now with crucifixion agony, and now with judgment terror, and Christ appears in some of his 256 titles, and as far as I can count them, the lily, the rose, the rock, the captain, the commander, the conqueror, the star, and on and beyond any capacity of mine to rehearse them. Transparent religion!

The providence that seemed dark before becomes pellucid. Now you find God is not trying to put you down. Now you understand why you lost that child, and why you lost your property; it was to prepare you for eternal treasures. And why sickness came; it being the precursor of immortal juvenescence. And now you understand why they lied about you and tried to drive you hither and thither. It was to put you in the glorious company of such men as Ignatius, who, when he went out to be destroyed by the lions, said: "I am the wheat and the teeth of the wild beasts must first grind me before I can become pure bread for Jesus Christ," or the company of such men as Polycarp, who, when standing in the midst of the amphitheatre waiting for the lions to come out of their cave and destroy him, and the people in the galleries jeering and shouting, "The lions for Polycarp," replied: "Let them come on," and then stooping down toward the cave where the wild beasts were roaring to get out, "Let them come on." Ah, yes, it is the persecution to put you in glorious company; and while there are many things that you will have to postpone to the future world for explanation, I tell you that it is the whole tendency of your religion to unravel and explain and interpret and illume and irradiate. Job was right. It is a glorious transparency. "The crystal cannot equal it."

I remark again that religion surpasses the crystal in its beauty. That lump of crystal is put under the magnifying glass of the crystallographer and he sees in it indescribable beauty—snowdrift and splinters of hoar frost and corals and wreaths and stars and crowns and castellations of conspicuous beauty. The fact is that crystal is so beautiful that I can think of but one thing in all the universe that is so beautiful, and that is the religion of the Bible. No wonder this Bible represents that religion as the daybreak, as the apple-blossoms, as the glitter of a king's banquet. It is the joy of the whole earth.

People talk too much about their cross and not enough about their crown. Do you know the Bible mentions a cross but 27 times while it mentions a crown 80 times? Ask that old man what he thinks of religion. He has been a close observer. He has been culturing a resthetic taste. He has seen the sunrises of half a century. He has been an early riser. He has been an admirer of cameos and carols and all kinds of beautiful things. Ask him what he thinks of religion and he will tell you, "It is the most beautiful thing I ever saw." "The crystal cannot equal it."

Beautiful in its symmetry. When it presents God's character it does not present him as having love like a great protuberance on one side of his nature, but makes that love in harmony with his justice—a love that will accept all those who come to him, and a justice that will by any means clear the guilty. Beautiful religion in the sentiment it imparts! Beautiful religion in the hope it kindles! Beautiful religion in the fact that it proposes to garland and enthrone and emparadise an immortal spirit. Solomon says it is a lily. Paul says it is a crown. The Apocalypse says it is a fountain kissed of the sun. Ezekiel says it is a foliaged cedar. Christ says it is a bridegroom come to fetch home a bride. While Job in the text takes up a whole vase of precious stones—the topaz and the sapphire and the chrysoprasus—and he takes out of this beautiful vase just one crystal and holds it up until it gleams in the warm light of the Eastern sky, and he exclaims, "Thy crystal cannot equal it."

Oh, it is not a stale religion, it is not a stupid religion, it is not a toothless bag, as some seem to have represented it; it is not a Meg Merrlies with shriveled arm come to scare the world. It is the fairest daughter of God, heiress of all his wealth. Her cheek, the morning sky; her voice, the music of the south wind; her step, the dance of the sea. Come and woo her. The Spirit and the Bride say come, and whosoever will let him come. Do you agree with Solomon and say it is a lily? Then pluck it and wear it over your heart. Do you agree with Paul and say it has a crown? Then let this hour be your coronation. Do you agree with the Apocalypse, and say it is a springing fountain? Then come and slake the thirst of your soul. Do you believe with Ezekiel and say it is a foliaged cedar? Then come under its shadow. Do you believe with Christ and say it is a bridegroom come to fetch home a bride? Then strike hands with the Lord and King while I pronounce you everlastingly one. Or, if you think with Job that it is a jewel, then put it on your hand like a ring, on your neck like a bead, on your forehead like a star, while looking into the mirror of God's word you acknowledge "the crystal can not equal it."

Again, religion is superior to the crystal in its transformations. The diamond is only a crystallization of coal. Carbonate of lime rises till it becomes calcite or aragonite. Red oxide of copper crystallizes into cubes and octahedrons. Those crystals which adorn our persons and our homes and our museums have only been resurrected from forms that were far from lustrous. Scientists for ages have been examining these wonderful transformations. But I tell you in the Gospel of the Son of God there is a more wonderful transformation. Over souls by reason of sin black as coal and hard as iron, God by his comforting grace stoops and says: "They shall be mine in the day when I make up my jewels."

Now, I have no liking for those people who are always enlarging in Christian meetings about their early dissipation. Do not go into the particulars, my brothers. Simply say you were sick, but make no display of your ulcers. The chief stock in trade of some ministers and Christian workers seems to be their early crimes and dissipations. The number of pockets you picked and the number of chickens you stole make very poor prayer-meeting rhetoric. Besides that, it discourages other Christian people who never get drunk or stole anything. But it is pleasant to know that those who were farthest down have been brought highest up. Out of infernal serfdom into eternal liberty. Out of darkness into light. From coal to the solitaire. "The crystal cannot equal it."

But, my friends, the chief transforming power of the gospel will not be seen in this world and not until heaven breaks upon the soul. When that light falls upon the soul then you will see the crystals. Oh, what a magnificent setting for these jewels of eternity! I sometimes hear people representing heaven in a way that is far from attractive to me. It seems almost a vulgar heaven as they represent it with great blotches of color and bands of music making a deafening racket. John represents heaven as exquisitely beautiful. Three crystals. In one place he says: "Her light was like a precious stone, clear as crystal." In another place he says: "Before the throne there was a sea of glass clear as crystal." The crystal! John says crystal atmosphere. That means health. Balm of eternal June. What weather like the weather east wind! No rack of storm clouds. One breath of that air will cure the worst tubercle. Crystal light on all the leaves. Crystal light shimmering on the topaz of the temples. Crystal light tossing in the plumes of the equestrians of heaven on white horses. But "the crystal cannot equal it." John says crystal river. That means joy. Deep and ever rolling. Not one drop of the Thames or the Hudson or the Rhine to soil it. Not one tear of human sorrow to embitter it. Crystal, the rain out of which it was made. Crystal, the bed over which it shall roll and ripple. Crystal, its infinite surface. Billows of beauty, blue with skies that were never clouded, and green with depths that were never fathomed. Arctics and Antractics and Mediterraneans and Atlantics and Pacifics in crystalline magnificence. Three crystals. Crystal light falling on a crystal river. Crystal river rolling into a crystal sea. But "the crystal cannot equal it.

"Oh," says some one, "it is just the doctrine I want; God is to do everything and I am to do nothing." My brother, it is not the doctrine you want. The coal makes no resistance. It hears the resurrection voice in the mountain, and it comes to crystallization, but your heart resists. Trouble with you, my brother, is the coal wants to stay coal. I do not ask you to throw open the door and let Christ in. I only ask that you stop bolting it and barring it. Oh, my friends, we will have to get rid of our sins. I will have to get rid of my sins, and you will have to get rid of your sins.

What will we do with our sins among the three crystals? The crystal atmosphere would display our pollution. The crystal river would be befouled with our touch. The crystal sea would wheim us with its glistening surge. Transformation now or no transformation at all. Give sin full chance in your heart, and the transformation will be downward instead of upward. Instead of a crystal it will be a cinder. In the days of Carthage a Christian girl was condemned to die for her faith, and a boat was beladed with tar and pitch and filled with combustibles and set on fire and the Christian girl was placed in the boat, and the wind was off shore and the boat floated away with its precious treasure. No one can doubt that boat landed at the shore of heaven. Sin wants to put you in a fiery boat and shove you off in an opposite direction—off from peace, off from God, off from heaven, everlastingly off, and the port toward which you would sail would be a port of darkness, and the guns that would greet you would be the guns of despair, and the flags that would wave at your arrival would be the black flags of defiance. Oh, my brother, you must either kill sin or sin will kill you. It is no wild exaggeration when I say that any man or woman that wants to be saved may be saved. Tremendous choice! A thousand people are choosing this moment between salvation and destruction, between light and darkness, between heaven and hell, between charred and glorious crystallization.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. T. GAUNEAU, Superior, Wis., says: "I have used it in cases of nervous debility and over-worked brain, with the utmost satisfaction."

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

A neat queen chain pendant of gold is in the form of an almond.

The introduction of stones into the silver mountings of umbrella handles is one of the latest novelties.

A handsome brooch is in the form of a bunch of maple leaves. The varied autumn tints peculiar to these leaves are reproduced in enamel.

A neat silver pin shows six hearts of alternate moonstones and carbuncles set in a circle with a larger moonstone in the center. The same design is also seen with turquoise substituted for the carbuncles.

The fleur de lis is becoming a popular design for scarf pins. It is made in black, white and blue enamels on a gold or silver background. One pin is formed of three fleur de lis in silver, irregularly arranged.

Two new brooches were seen recently in a New York jeweler's show case. One represents a trident set with pearls with a rope entwined about it, and the other is in the form of an anchor with a rope attached, also set with pearls.—[Jewelers' Weekly.

Why We Are Proud of Manhattan.

Professor Roster, of the Intituto degli Studii Superiori, of Florence, has recently examined the air of the island of Elba, and comes to the following important and practical conclusions: 1. The air of an island, even when of considerable size, contains fewer bacteria than the mainland. 2. When the wind is off the sea the number of bacteria is enormously decreased. 3. A comparatively narrow arm of the sea is sufficient to purify the air blowing over it. 4. Atmospheric bacteria increase in proportion to the velocity of the wind. 5. Rain is the most important factor in purifying air of its contained germs.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

The Sunday School.

Israel Often Reproved.

LESSON V., SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1891.

Golden Text—He, that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.—Prov. 29:1.

LESSON TEXT.

(Amos 4:4-13.)

4. Come to Bethel, and transgress; at Gilgal multiply transgression; and bring your sacrifices every morning, and your tithes after three years:

5. And offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving with leaven, and proclaim and publish the free offerings; for this liketh you, O ye children of Israel, saith the Lord God.

6. And I also have given you cleanness of teeth in all your cities, and want of bread in all your places: yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

7. And also I have withholden the rain from you, when there were yet three months to the harvest: and I caused it to rain upon one city, and caused it not to rain upon another city: one piece was rained upon, and the piece whereupon it rained not withered.

8. So two or three cities wandered unto one city, to drink water; but they were not satisfied; yet have not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

9. I have smitten you with blasting and mildew; when your gardens and your vineyards and your fig trees and your olive trees increased, the palmerworm devoured them; yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

10. I have sent among you the pestilence after the manner of Egypt; your young men have I slain with the sword, and have taken away your horses; and I have made the stink of your camps to come up unto your nostrils; yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

11 I have overthrown some of you, as God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and ye were as a firebrand plucked out of the burning; yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord.

12 Therefore thus will I do unto thee, O Israel, and because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel.

13 For, lo, he that formeth the mountains, and createth the wind, and declareth unto man what is his thought, that maketh the morning darkness, and treadeth upon the high places of the earth, the Lord, the God of hosts is his name.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Come to Bethel, and transgress; go Gilgal, and multiply transgression; . . . for this liketh you (vs. 4, 5). Satire is sometimes the most effective mode of making an impression for good, by bringing a wrong doer to look squarely at the nature and consequences of his present course. It is in recognition of this truth that a sensible American humorist said, "Boys, if you want a sure crop and a big yield, sow wild oats." A father might, under certain circumstances, be wise in saying to a son who persisted in going astray, and who refused to be controlled or guided: "If you think that you can care for yourself better than I can, try it. Choose your own companions, and give yourself up to evil with its sure results." But such speech needs love and wisdom as its prompting in order to make it a hopeful agency of reform. An inspired man can use it without fear; an uninspired man ought to be cautious in its using. And in any case it should be so employed as to make it clear to him who hears it that it is meant to deter him from evil, and not to dare or provoke him to it.

I have given you want of bread; yet have ye not returned unto me. I also have withholden the rain from you; yet have ye not returned unto me. I have smitten you with blasting and mildew; yet have ye not returned unto me. I have sent among you the pestilence; yet have ye not returned unto me. Ye were as a brand plucked out of the burning; yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord (vs. 6-11.) God is love. All his ways are of love. Love is shown in all his dealings with his creatures. His providences of trial and sorrow, as truly as those of prosperity and rejoicing, are designed to draw his children toward himself and away from themselves. He seeks to win men to his loving service, and to this end are all his chastenings and all his sparing mercies. Yet how many there are who will not be led into the right way, or turned from their own devices of evil, by the Lord's persistent endeavors for their Saviour. No man can ever say that he was left without warning against evil, or that God permitted him to go unhindered to his own destruction, or without an invitation to a better and safer course. God multiplies barriers against our self-ruin, and he multiplies inducements to our salvation. What could he do that he has not done in his effort at our rescue and uplifting?

Prepare to meet thy God (v. 12). Whether we are the friends or the enemies of God, we must sooner or later come into his presence and face the consequences of our course with reference to him. If we have accepted the salvation he has proffered us, we can be sure of receiving its fuller benefits at his hand. If we have refused that salvation, we can expect to realize the true nature of our decision. If we have been faithful in his service, we shall know the joy of being forever with the Lord. If we have persistently sought our own pleasure, regardless of his commandments, we cannot complain that he permits us to be forever aloof from him. Whatever may be our desire in this matter, we must meet our God; and now is the time to prepare for that meeting.—[H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known,

"VARRY CANNY."

Among new publications that have recently appeared, says a writer in the Newcastle (Eng.) *Chronicle*, is one entitled the *Bees' Hum*, "the unofficial organ of the Middlesbrough Young Men's Christian Association." I find in the issue for March a versified explanation of two words common in the North of England, which are rather puzzling to people at a distance—"varry canny." As the verses are not without merit, though objection may be taken to a reference in the third, I propose to quote them here:

A Sooth-Country fellow one day says te me,
Ye Newcassel folks is queer taakers;
Yo puzzle us sair wi' the words ye'll not find
I' Johnson's, or Websters's, or Walker's.
Haiis, hinny, says aa, we speak plain eneuf,
What bothers ye, tell us, ma manny,
Says he, aa wad just like te knaa what ye mean
Be them words that ye say, "varry canny."

"Varry canny," says aa, are ye puzzled wi' that?
Aa'll gie ye the best explanation
That a fellow can give wivoot usin' fine words:
For aa hevint had greed eddication.
Just luck it you lass wi' the gud-temper'd eyece,
That the foaks i' the street call young Fanny,
She's not ower gud, and she's not te call bad,
She's just what we call "varry canny."

If yor not ower clivor it owt ye may de,
Or not te call clumsy at tryin',
Yor just "varry canny" te hit twixt the two,
On yor own humble noshins relyin';
An' if, like the gud-hearted sowl that ye are,
Ye held oot yer hand hard an' brawny,
An' axt us te gan te the bar for a gill,
Aa'd say ye wor a chep "varry canny."

The man that'll just lend a kind, helpin' hand
To ease sum poor fellow's distresses,
Is a real canny chep, that the warld'll respect—
Respect licks unmeanin' caresses;
An' if wi' ma sang aa should please a' the foaks,
Aa'll whisper, cum Joey, ma manny,
Ye maynit de owt like sum greet bleezin' star,
But yor reet if ye do "varry canny."

—Some of the herbs in Hall's Hair Renewer, that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and thickening the growth of the hair, grows plentifully in New England.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address, and make your questions plain.

2. Do not ask us where you can *buy* or *sell* anything; nor send for addresses of business men or firms. This would be free advertising.

3. Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

4. Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

5. No replies by mail to questions, in any case.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

K. C. B., Walnut, Ind.: The Clayton-Bulwer treaty between England and the United States was ratified in 1850. At that time there was an agitation in favor of building a canal from ocean to ocean, through the isthmus of Nicaragua. This treaty provided that neither the United States nor Great Britain should attempt to control the proposed canal, stipulated that the canal should be neutral, and made guarantees of encouragement to and liuse of inter-oceanic communication. The terms of the treaty were afterwards much disputed. 2.—Balize, in Honduras, was first settled by the English about 1650, and it was finally confirmed in the possession of the British by the treaty of 1783, hence it had nothing to do with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. What you are probably thinking about are the Bay Islands, which lie in the bay of Honduras. In 1742 the English seized the two largest, which they fortified and held till they were captured by the Spaniards in 1782. When Central America became independent, in 1821, the Bay Islands came under the jurisdiction of Honduras. In 1850 a British naval commander declared them under the sovereignty of Great Britain, and in 1852 the group was constituted, by proclamation, the British colony of the Bay Islands. This act was contrary to the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and led to an animated diplomatic discussion between our government and England. 3.—In 1882, our government intimated to Great Britain that the proposed canal having become impracticable, because of reasons for which Great Britain was alone responsible, the United States considered the treaty as no longer binding; but Great Britain still regards it as in force. The construction of the canal now in progress by a private company of Americans is not a violation of that treaty's provisions, whether binding or not.

The discussion still continued, and in 1854 President Pierce directed James Buchanan, our minister to England; John Y. Mason, our minister to France; and Pierre Soule, minister to Spain, to meet and consider the subject. They met in Ostend, Belgium, where they adjourned to Aix-la-Chapelle. In October, 1854, they sent a message to our government, declaring that the purchase of Cuba would be advantageous both to Spain and to the United States, and urging that, if the island could not be purchased, it was advisable, and would be justifiable for our own protection, to seize it. This message was known as the "Ostend Manifesto," and was chiefly written by Buchanan. The war destroyed slavery, and with it all Southern attempts to add countries to the Union for the extension of the slave power.

The "Society of the Cincinnati."

W. P., Fairwater, Ill.: The Society of the Cincinnati was founded by the officers of the Revolutionary army, at the close of the war in 1783. The object of the society was to perpetuate friendship and to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those officers who had fallen during the Revolutionary struggle. It was named for the Cincinnati, because of the Roman general Cincinnatus, who was called from his plow to assume command of the armies, and after achieving victory went back again to the pursuits of peace. There were originally thirteen state societies, and one composed of French officers who had served in the Revolution. The society was fiercely attacked by some members, who objected on the ground that it was "opposed to republican equality," and it was quietly dropped in a number of states in consequence. The membership is restricted to the eldest male descendant of each original member. There are now seven state societies remaining: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina. Washington was the first President-General of the order, and Alexander Hamilton second. The order is still in existence.

Knights of the Golden Circle.

W. M. P., Flint, Ill., asks for some information about the Knights of the Golden Circle. An organization under that name existed in the South before the war, and was composed of the maxims to be found in South Secede. About 1862 it was extended through the West, its principal object being to hinder the draft in the North. The exposure of some of its secrets led to the reorganization under the name of "The Order of American Knights," organized by C. L. Vallandingham, of Ohio, and P. C. Wright, of New York. Its objects were to resist the draft, to encourage Union soldiers to desert, to aid the rebellion by giving information and by recruiting for the rebel service, and to establish a Northwestern confederacy. Some of the secrets having been found out by the Government, a reorganization in 1864 under the name of "The Sons of Liberty," and its numbers were estimated at from 350,000 to 800,000 men. See "The articles on "Poultry Keepiug," published in this Blade recently, will not be published in book form.

Filibusters — The "Ostend Manifesto."

A. G. H., Whitesboro, Tex., wants to know about the "Ostend Manifesto." Some 12 years before the rebellion broke out, there were expeditions organized at different times to gain control of different West India Islands and of Central America, with the hope of having them annexed to the United States, and thus extend the slave power. The first of these expeditions was organized by a Cuban named Lopez. He made an attempt in 1849, a second in 1850, both failures. In August 1851, he sailed from New Orleans with about 500 men, landed in Cuba, was overpowered by the Spaniards, and he and several leaders executed. In consequence of these expeditions, France and England in 1852 proposed to the United States should join them in a tripartite treaty, by which each should pledge itself not to attempt to acquire Cuba, and to prevent other nations from doing so. The reply of the United States was that it had no intention of annexing Cuba; that the matter was a purely American one, and that under the Monroe doctrine our government would not allow foreign interference.

Saturday or Sunday?

"Sister Grace," Clay Center, Kan.: In our answer to C. E. B., Hopkins, Mo., we simply stated the position taken by nearly all Christians, since apostolic days. We stated that they understood the Fourth Commandment to mean that we are to keep holy one day in seven, and that it does not matter what particular day it is, so that it is properly observed. If those who believe Friday to be a special sanctity about Saturday accept the Fourth Commandment as meaning that day and none other, we wish to ask if they are willing to declare their belief that everybody who observes Sunday and not Saturday thereby violates God's law and is eternally lost? The fact that the word "Sunday" is not used in the Bible has nothing to do with the case; neither is Saturday so mentioned. In fact the present names of the days of the week are of Roman origin, and were not known to the writers of the New Testament. Nor is there any possible proof that Saturday is the seventh day in regular succession from the creation. We have merely stated the position of the vast majority of the Christian church, and cannot enter into any discussion of it; the Bureau is for facts, not discussions.

Italy's Navy.

O. J. C., Ellsworth, Kan.: The total strength of the Italian navy is as follows:

Armored ships	20
Guns	288
Unarmored ships	41
Guns	160
Torpedo catchers	4
Torpedo boats	2
Armored gunboats	3
Guns	12
Unarmored gunboats	26
Guns	110
Transports and tugs	20
Dispatch vessels	8
Guns	36
Training vessels	16
Guns	148
Officers	630
Sailors	13,600
Marine officers	300
Marine sailors	3,000
Total	17,316

For the navy of the United States, see editorial in WEEKLY BLADE of April 9, page 4, headed "In Case of War."

Silver Again.

J. B. Kingwood, N. J., and J. H. M., Glencoe, Okla.: The coinage act of 1873 omitted the silver dollar from the coinage. This did not take away the legal tender quality of the silver dollars already coined. But the act of 1874 did. See 3586 U. S. Revised Statutes, says: "The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment." The law of 1873 had provided for the coinage of the trade dollar of 420 grains. It was not made legal tender in any sum, as it was not intended to be put in circulation in this country. The act of 1874, by an oversight in not excepting the trade dollar, gave it the limited legal tender quality up to $5. This was corrected afterwards, at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, which passed a law declaring that it should not be legal tender in any sum. The Bland law in 1878 again authorized the coinage of the standard silver dollar and made it a legal tender in any amount, which it now is.

An Absurd Statement.

I. J. Q., Allendale, Mich.: The minister who preaches from the pulpit that "President Harrison is in partnership with Buffalo Bill" is an ass, and would be hoeing potatoes, or doing some other work of that sort, in place of disgracing the ministry. The Indians on the reservations have their food and clothing issued to them by the government. It has been the practice at least ten years, to allow showman to obtain those who are willing to go, to travel with their shows and give exhibitions, the showman giving proper bonds to care for the Indians. We fail to see anything reprehensible in this. The Indians enjoy it, and have a much better time than they would on the reservation. They are better cared for, and nobody certainly is injured by the practice. As for there being a partnership between President Harrison and Buffalo Bill, that is absurd. People should not sit quietly and listen to such nonsense; they should dismiss their minister and get a man of more sense to preach to them.

The Fall of Satan.

G. W. S., Little Valley, Minn., asks: "Please tell me where the authority is from for the story that once there was war in Heaven and the apostate angels were cast out." This story is told in Milton's "Paradise Lost," but is entirely imaginary. The idea is older than Milton's time, but it has no Scriptural warrant. The whole story is founded probably on the passage in Revelations xii, 7, 9. Whatever this passage may mean, it certainly cannot refer to the original fall of Satan. The only other passage which refers to the fall of the angels is 2 Peter ii, 4, and Jude, 6. In Luke x, 18, Christ declares he beheld Satan as lightning falling from heaven. If this refers to Satan's original fall, it tells nothing of its cause or method. In the gospel according to John viii, 44, the devil is spoken of as a murderer and a liar; and in 1 Timothy iii, 6, is a passage from which it has been concluded that pride was the cause of the devil's condemnation.

Politics from the Pulpit.

W. S. M., Eight Mile, Ore., asks that he be be told something about "preachers' politics in the North and South, before, during, after the war and now." We hardly know what he wants to find out. Before the war, the ministers of the South either violently upheld slavery as being instituted by the Almighty, and therefore to be defended on the ground of religion, or else said nothing at all. It was not safe to oppose slavery. Apart from the pulpit, in the years of the heated discussion over the slavery question. In the North, the subject was largely ignored from the pulpit by the majority of ministers until during the war, when many earnestly aided the cause of the Union, and preached against slavery as a relic of barbarism. If this does not fully answer our friend, he will please make his question more specific.

The Designs on the Dollar.

P. S., Epworth, Iowa: There is but very little "history" regarding the designs on the present silver dollar. When the coinage law of 1873 was passed, a designer from the English mint named Morgan was employed by the Philadelphia mint to engrave the dies for this coin. The head of Liberty is said to have been that of some young lady, name unknown to us, a school teacher in Philadelphia, whom Mr. Morgan considered a fine symmetrical head. This certainly shows that Mr. Morgan has very bad taste; for the puffy face and fat under-jaw are certainly not typical among American women. The eagle is pitched rather high, and its total cost was only a little over $3,000,000. It has but one good ironclad, and she is of the same class as our cruisers now afloat.

Changing a Name.

F. C., Hamilton, Ind., asks whether a man can change his name legally and what means should be taken. It depends entirely upon the law in your state. In some states it requires action of the legislature; in others, it can be done by making application to the county court; you had better consult a lawyer. A change of name should never be made unless there are most excellent reasons therefor. It is always looked upon by the public as an effort to hide something disagreeable in a man's life, and those who do it very generally regret it.

The Direct Tax.

M. R., Tuskego, Iowa, and S. A. C., Jannelew, W. Va.: The direct tax of 1861, levied by Congress on the states, was paid by the state government themselves. It will be refunded by the federal government to the states which gave it. Then it is in the power of the state legislature to say what disposition shall be made of it—whether an attempt shall be made to return it to the persons who originally paid the tax, or their heirs, or whether it shall be used by the state for its own purposes.

January 1, 1901.

E. W., Greenfield, Ill.: It was the year 1 from the day of Christ's birth until the first day of the second year, the same as it will be the year 1891 from January 1 until December 31. A century is not complete until the end of the last day of the 100th year. The first century began on the first day of the year 1, and ended on the last day of the year 100; the second century began on the first day of the year 101, etc. The twentieth century will begin on the first day of the year 1901.

Women's Signatures.

S. A., Weston, O.: There is a diversity of practice among married women in signing their names. The recognized rule generally is to write the name "Mrs. F. N. Brown," supposing F. M. Brown to be the husband. When Mrs. H. becomes a widow she signs "Mrs. Mary Brown." The practice is now coming up, however, of a married woman signing her full name thus: "Mary Wilson Brown," supposing "Mary Wilson" to be her maiden name and "Brown" the name of her husband.

The Direct Tax.

W. R. F., Chlowa, Neb.: The amounts refunded to the states by the general government under the direct tax refunding bill are paid in bulk to the state. Each state, of course, will decide what it will do with the money. If it choose to refund it to the men who paid it, a state law will be passed, which will give directions for the proper identification of claimants. The federal government will not refund the money to individual claimants, but pays it over in bulk to the state government.

The Barbary States.

E. I. P., Whitewater, Kan.: 1.—The states of North Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic, and from the Mediterranean to the Sahara, including Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli, are called Barbary states. The name is derived from the Berbers, the ancient inhabitants of the region, who still constitute a considerable portion of the population. 2.—The President appoints his own cabinet officers, but the senate can either confirm or reject them.

"Deseret."

W. H. M., Weaver Station, O., asks for information about the "state of Deseret." There never was such a state. In 1848 the Mormons settled in Utah territory at Salt Lake city and other points. In 1850 they asked to have the territory of Utah admitted into the Union under the name of "Deseret." They coined the word "Deseret" themselves, and gave it the meaning of "the land of the honey bee." Congress refused to admit Utah as a state, and the name Deseret has never been used since.

Liquor Statistics.

E. E. E., Hope, Kan.: 1.—It is estimated that about 70,000 people die in the United States every year from the direct or indirect effects of intoxicating liquors. These figures, however, you must remember are estimates, as there is no way to obtain accurate statistics. 2.—They are spent annually in the United States about $700,000,000 for liquor in all forms. Of course the amount made is practically no greater than the amount sold.

American Tin Plate.

W. C. W., Lashmet, Kan.: 1.—There are manufacturers making tin plate at St. Louis, Chicago and in some points in Pennsylvania, and more factories will be speedily erected. 2.—The steel sheets used are rolled in this country. The block tin is obtained from the East Indies. The work of coating is done at the points named. 3.—There is tin enough in the Black Hills to supply the world for years.

Verses of the Bible.

J. H. R., East Richland, O., asks why St. Paul's writings are not paragraphed as are other portions of the scripture. They are. If he will look at any of the books of the New Testament attributed to Paul, he will find them divided into verses exactly the same as the remainder of the volume. The present division of the Bible into verses was first made by Stephens, in his edition of the Vulgate, in 1555, and has been followed substantially ever since, until the recent Revised Version, which divides the books into paragraphs according to the sense, and not into verses, according to Stephens's plan.

Brief Replies.

A. E. J., Orchard, Neb., asks for a rule for measuring hay (both timothy and millet) in the stack. Will some one have the kindness to send it?

S. E. J., New Salem, Pa: On the 4th page of the WEEKLY BLADE of March 5, you will find an article a half column long, telling all about the direct tax bill.

W. J. P., Colfax, Iowa: William Swinton, the author of several historical books, is the same William Swinton mentioned in the second volume of Grant's Memoirs.

G. B. J., Corning Kan.: The subject of paper currency in all its forms, and a history of all the paper issues of the government, will come up later in the "Finance Primer."

L. W. F., Hazelton, Kan.: You will find all about civil service examinations, for the mail service as well as other branches, in the Bureau of The Weekly BLADE of January 29. We cannot reprint.

W. Y., Richmond, Wash.: The tank for the incubator described in the Weekly BLADE of March 27 can be made of galvanized iron or copper. The former is cheaper. Any tinsmith can make it.

Ruth, Lima, O.: All the information we have to give on store writing, will be found under the head "Writing for the Press," in the Bureau of The Weekly BLADE of January 15. We cannot reprint.

A. H., Parkville, Mo.: 1.—Some women do become bald but not as frequently as men; why, we cannot say. 2.—The origin of the custom of knocking at the door for admission is lost in the mists of antiquity.

F. B., Toledo, O.: The District of Columbia is not a territory. It is a district under the direct control of Congress, and made so by the constitution itself. See Article I, section 8, clause 17, Constitution of the U. S.

"Schoolgirl," Union Star, Mo.: You are right. The first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe was Sir Francis Drake; but the first vessel to sail around the world was that of Magellan, which reached home on September 6, 1522.

C. P. C., Harrison Valley, Pa.: 1.—We understand the Knights of Reciprocity is a secret organization. 2.—We do not know where it is headquartered. 3.—The headquarters of the Farmers' Alliance are, we believe, in Washington, D. C.

J. M. L., Popple, Mich., corrects a statement in the Bureau, by saying that the present governor-general of Canada is Lord Stanley, instead of Lord Lansdowne, as stated in the WEEKLY BLADE of February 26.

O. P. R., Westville, Mo.: 1.—The Anti-Masonic party was never more than a faction, and never had any man of national reputation as a leader. 2.—The treasurer of the United States gives bond in $750,000, we believe. 3.—We have no means of knowing how far a shot will penetrate iron armor at a distance of three miles.

J. R. W., Viney Grove, Ark.: 1.—When a railroad car goes around a curve one wheel slides to some extent, because the inside rail is shorter. On a railroad curve the outer rail is placed a little higher than the inner to guard against the car leaving the track through centrifugal force. 2.—Uncoined gold is not a legal tender in the United States.

N. S., Deer Park, Wis.: The national government never collected any tax on real estate. In 1863 it began the collection of taxes on incomes, in order to obtain funds to carry on the war; but this law was repealed after the close of the rebellion. If you mean state governments, the plan of taxing real estate and personal property has been in vogue since the beginning of civilization.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 113,000.

A FINANCE PRIMER.

18.—Some Facts to be Remembered.

There are certain primary facts, whose truth has been proved by centuries of experience, which must be kept closely in mind in any discussion of financial questions at the present time.

The first of these is, that *no law can create value.*

Second, that coin derives its value primarily from the fact it contains its face amount in bullion. The stamp of the government upon it does not give it its value; it is simply a guarantee of weight and fineness.

Subsidiary coins—that is, the small coins used in daily purchases—are now, in all the great countries of the world, we believe, of less bullion value than their face. We have shown in a previous section that the United States government was compelled to adopt this expedient in 1853, in order to keep them from being exported. They pass for their face value more as a matter of convenience than anything else. It is only when large sums are considered that the bullion value of a coin becomes an important consideration.

The statement that the government stamp conveys no value is fiercely combatted by a great many people, who urge that the standard silver dollar does not contain its face value in bullion, and yet it passes for its face everywhere. The answer to this is, that the number of these coins in circulation, in proportion to the amount of gold and notes redeemable in gold, is as yet comparatively small.

It has been the uniform history of finance that the currency of less value will circulate on terms of equality with one of greater value, until the amount in circulation reaches a point at which business men and dealers in money begin to question whether it does not overbalance the better currency. When this doubt once gets abroad, and men begin to act in accordance with it, to save themselves from possible loss, no earthly power can prevent a depreciation in the currency of less value.

This brings us to a number of questions we have received at various times since the present series of papers began publication, and which we will now proceed to answer:

J. A. B., Colo.: If the cheaper metal invariably drives out the dearer, why has not gold been driven out by silver during the last few years?

Simply because the amount of silver (and it must be remembered that the standard silver dollar is the only unlimited legal tender silver coin) was not large enough in proportion to the gold, and notes redeemable in gold.

2.—During the last year silver advanced, by reason of Congressional action from 82½ cents to $1.21 per ounce. Why, during this time, did not the countries flood their markets with their silver, so as to reap the 30 per cent profit by reason of the advance above the world's prices? Does not this go to prove that "free coinage" for American silver would be a safe policy?

The spurt in silver last fall was largely speculative, and the price advanced not only here, but in London, which practically fixes the price for the whole world; hence it was the "world's price" of silver that advanced, not the price in this country alone. Consequently there would have been no profit in bringing silver from Europe. Again, we have not free coinage, and silver brought here could have no assurance of a sale. If there were free coinage in silver, a foreign holder would know to a certainty that he could send his silver over here, and have it coined into standard dollars. Hence the spurt in the price of silver, which lasted but a few weeks, did not go to prove that free coinage would be a safe policy. Our friend will remember, too, that silver is now down to a lower figure than it was when the speculative boom started.

3.—The majority report of the Coinage committee stated that our circulation will be increased $300,000,000 by the coinage of silver during the next ten years; if so, would not free coinage for American silver still further increase the circulation by an amount equal to the output of our own mines above their present yield—perhaps double—because of the better price silver would command as a coin of legal tender merit, over its market price as a commodity to be used only in the arts and sciences?

The free coinage of silver, at the present ratio with gold to 1) would simply bring us to the silver standard from the gold standard, and diminish our circulation by the total amount of gold and notes payable in gold. We have covered this point in previous numbers.

4.—Why is silver not entitled to an equal place with gold as legal tender money, by reason of age, convenience, obtainability, stability and indestructility?

That question sounds ponderous, but it means nothing. We have clearly stated the reasons why silver has depreciated in price all over the world. We have shown that it is impossible for ourselves, or for any other nation, to bring it up to its present *coinage* ratio of to 1 of gold. If silver were coined at its present *market* ratio with gold, no evil results would follow; but as we understand it, the free coinage men in the United States are bitterly opposed to this.

5.—Is it not good policy for our government to give the widest market and use to the home products, gold and silver, and not restrict to one where the value or production of either is curtailed?

It is not good policy for our government, through the free coinage of silver at the present ratio, to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar to 78 cents in gold instead of 100 cents as at present, derange our entire financial system, bring ruin to thousands, and drive all our gold out of the country.

6.—Has the output of gold in the world in the last twenty-five years kept pace with the growth of population and the increased demands of business?

If our friend has read previous numbers attentively, he will find the fact stated that the production of gold following the discoveries in Australia and California, gave the world an enormous gold surplus, so that in 1870, after Germany had changed to a gold standard, there was a surplus of at least $1,500,000,000 of gold yet to find a place. We have no doubt that the amount of gold has kept pace with the growth of population and the demands of business. It must also be remembered that modern financial methods have been enormously improved of late years, and that checks, drafts, bills of exchange, India Council bills, and other modern commercial expedients, have so taken the place of actual money in large business transactions, that it requires but little more of gold coin to transact the world's business than it did 25 years ago.

7.—Are not the United States, France, India, China, and all the South American republics, now in a position to dictate the kind of money to be used in settling trade balances with them by other powers?

Most certainly not. France has the same kind of bimetallism as ourselves; that is, she has limited the amount of legal tender silver (five franc pieces) in order to guard against depreciation, and is not adding to the amount. Her subsidiary silver is of less value than its face, the same as is ours. India and China come in the category of uncivilized countries, so far as their finances are concerned. China has never had a coinage other than bronze "cash," and is only now preparing to issue coins. The foreign trade of India and China is almost exclusively in the hands of British merchants. Mexico and the South American republics are silver-standard countries, and their entire foreign trade cuts but a small figure in the world's balances.

8.—Will not increased production of silver under free coinage increase our circulation, and in turn will not increased circulation tend to reduce interest charges by the simple law of supply and demand?

As we have stated above, free coinage would debase the purchasing power of the dollar by bringing it down to about 75 cents in gold instead of $1 in gold as at present. It would drive all our gold out of circulation, and thus reduce the amount of currency, besides bringing on a financial crash, and deranging all kinds of business. Perhaps, after fifteen or twenty years, things would get arranged to the silver standard, for it takes about that long to recover from a great panic. The crash of 1837 left its effects as late as the first half of the 50's, or for fifteen years after its occurrence.

A NEW LOCAL OPTION BILL.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Senate by Mr. ALEXANDER, "to further provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, by local option in any county in the state of Ohio." It adopts the plan which has been found to work very well in some of the New England states, of having an election each year on the question whether there shall be prohibition in the county during the next year. It provides that at the regular state election in November, the voters of each county in Ohio shall vote "Yes" or "No" on the question, "Shall the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited in this county?"

The ballots for these votes shall be separate from all other ballots; shall be received by a separate board of judges of election, deposited in a special ballot box, reported and counted on separate tally sheets; the poll books shall be kept by clerks specially appointed for the purpose. All details of the election of the law governing the judges, clerks, the counting and return of the vote are exactly the same as for the vote on state officers, and the returns from each county are to be duly certified by the county clerk and transmitted to the secretary of State, who shall certify and return them to the governor.

The bill makes it the duty of the governor, within 30 days after the election, to issue a proclamation in which he shall name the counties of the state in which said question has received a majority of affirmative votes, and those in which it received a majority of negative votes. This proclamation is made due and sufficient notice to all persons concerned that the liquor traffic has been prohibited in the counties in which the question received a majority of affirmative votes. The liquor dealers in such counties shall, within ten days from the issuing of the proclamation by the governor, discontinue the retail traffic entirely. Any person who shall continue to sell after the expiration of the ten days from the issuing of the proclamation, is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and each day and fraction of a day in which he continues the business shall be deemed a separate offense.

Under the bill, it is made the duty of the prosecuting attorney in each county in which prohibition carries, to prosecute all violators of the act, and the punishment for each separate offence shall be a fine of not more than $100 nor less than $25, or imprisonment not more than 60 nor less than 10 days, or both.

A provision is made that all persons who have paid the special tax on liquor selling for the year, under the Dow law, whose business shall be discontinued under the provisions of this bill, shall be allowed a rebate of the proportional amount of the tax for the part of the year remaining. The prase "traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a baverage," which is used throughout this bill, is defined by it to mean

In any way procuring or selling, bartering or giving away intoxicating liquors, otherwise than upon prescriptions issued in good faith by reputable physicians in actual practice, or for known pharmaceutical, sacramental, mechanical or scientific purposes; but such phrase shall not be construed to include the manufacture and sale by the manufacturer of wine and other intoxicating liquors in quantities of one gallon or more at any one time, but this exception shall not be so construed as to permit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in any quantity whatever, at any place of habitual resort for drinking.

The final section provides that the money arising from the collection of fines shall be paid into the county treasury, and shall be distributed, one-third to the poor fund of the county; one-third to the state school fund; and one-third to the general revenue fund.

This bill is an excellent one of the kind; but if we were to suggest an amendment, it would be that the question upon which the vote is to be taken should be, whether the liquor traffic is to be allowed in the county, rather than whether it is to be prohibited. We would like to make Prohibition the normal status, in place of liquor-selling, as it is under the bill. And we would so change the penalties as to make them steadily increase for each offence, and perhaps add some provisions as to the filing of information with the prosecuting attorney, which would make it impossible for a neglectful official to allow liquor-selling to continue. The bill, we are sorry to say, has not much chance of passage, for two reasons: first, that the General Assembly is a Democratic body, and second, that the session is too nearly at an end to allow a strong fight to be made for the passage of the measure, through petitions and otherwise.

The bill, however, is excellent, in that it provides for the submission of the question annually, which does away with the necessity of getting up petitions for an election, as under the present local option law. It compels the people of every county to vote on the liquor question every November, and thus keeps the matter constantly before the voters. Like a great many other desirable reforms, this is one that requires to be constantly in the public eye. There is a very strong anti-liquor sentiment in the state of Ohio, outside of the cities, but it is largely passive. A law like this would render it active; it would make it the duty of every temperance man to aid in the effort to either redeem his country from the clutches of the Rum Power, or to keep it from falling back.

In the state of Ohio, local option combined with a special tax, such as is now assessed on liquor dealers by the Dow law, is the best form of handling the question. Experiment has proved it to be very difficult to get the state constitution amended; and even were it amended by the adoption of the Prohibition clause, that clause it would be impossible to enforce in the cities of the state. We speak advisedly, yet sorrowfully when we say "impossible." The impossibility arises from the large foreign element in the cities of the state, the greater proportion of which is probably of German origin. Cincinnati has a very large German population; so has Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Springfield, and in fact all the large cities. These people mistakenly regard beer and wine drinking especially as not only not harmful, but beneficial. They or their fathers brought with them across the sea the drinking habits that prevail in the Old World, and they utterly fail to recognize the physical and other ills which are the sure concomitants of the drinking habit.

This state of things is not true to nearly so great an extent in the rural districts of the state; some of these counties, however, have a heavy German population, and in those Prohibition would not carry. In the greater number of the 88 counties of the state (probably somewhere between 50 and 60), Prohibition would not only carry, but could be enforced. In every county where this was done, the people would have an object lesson on the benefits of abstinence from intoxicants which could not fail to have an educational effect upon others. The great need of the temperance movement is education. We must educate the people, not only in the knowledge of the real evils of the Rum habit, but out of the erroneous beliefs they entertain. For a state like Ohio, local option is, in the present condition of things, the best method of entering upon the work which shall eventually

Pulverize the Rum Power.

AS TO M'KINLEY'S DEFEAT.

There is a desperate effort by the Democratic press all over the country to make the people believe that Major McKINLEY was defeated for Congress last year because of the new tariff law which he originated. In fact we suppose that nearly half the voters of the country believe this to be true. It is not true, and it is simply a matter of justice to Mr. McKINLEY himself that a correction should be made by the Republican press and by honest Democratic newspapers everywhere.

Major McKINLEY's defeat was due to a gerrymander of the state made in March, 1880, by the Democratic legislature of Ohio. His old district, from which he was returned a number of times to Congress, was the Eighteenth, and included the counties of Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark. He resides in Stark county. A new district, the Sixteenth, was created expressly to defeat him, composed of Holmes, Medina, Stark and Wayne counties. The vote of the Eighteenth district in 1888 for Representative was as follows:

McKinley, Rep.	25,249
Ikert, Dem.	21,180
McKinley's majority	4,069

In 1890, in the new Sixteenth district, the vote for Representative was as follows:

Warwick, Dem.	20,059
McKinley, Rep.	19,757
Warwick's plurality	302

The vote of the same district for secretary of State at the same election was as follows:

Cromley, Dem.	20,608
Ryan, Rep.	18,601
Cromley's plurality	2,037

At the Presidential election of 1888, this same district gave the following vote:

Cleveland, Dem.	19,551
Harrison, Rep.	17,466
Cleveland's plurality	2,049

It will thus be seen that McKinley ran ahead of the state ticket, and came within 302 votes of triumph, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic National committee poured out money like water in order to insure his defeat by a sweeping majority. Compare the vote of the district in 1890 with that of the Presidential election of 1888, and it will be seen that the Democratic majority was largely reduced by Major McKINLEY, and that, although he was defeated, it was defeat which should have, in the minds of all thinking people, the effect of a victory. His defeat was not due to the tariff law, but to the Democratic gerrymander. At the election in 1889, the four counties of the old Eighteenth district gave 3,641 Republican majority; so it will be seen that had not a Democratic legislature intervened and redistricted the state, McKINLEY would have been elected to the Fifty-second Congress most triumphantly.

FREE SUGAR AND THE TARIFF.

The following letter, which we have no doubt was written in good faith, comes to us from Homer, Iowa. As the questions there asked frequently come up in tariff discussions, we reprint the letter and answer it here:

You say "the tariff is not a tax." If that is true, (1) will you explain what it was that made us pay $1 for four pounds less of sugar before April 1 than we get now since April 1? (2) If taking the tariff off of raw sugar and reducing it 2 cents a pound on refined sugar, so cheapens it as to give us four pounds more for a dollar, will not the same result follow the reduction of the tariff upon all articles that protection does not prohibit? I voted for the elder Harrison, and the Republican ticket from the formation of the party, including the present Harrison; but I now begin to suspect that the Republican leaders have been deceiving us, and am anxious for more light on the subject.

A protective duty presupposes that we are capable of raising or manufacturing all of the articles on which it is laid, needed by our own people. This is not true of sugar. The duty on sugar did not increase the production in America, because the climate and soil adapted to the cultivation of the Southern sugar-cane are to be found in very few areas, and those small ones, along the Gulf. This was not the fault of the protective system; no law can change climate, or secure a peculiar soil.

The statement that "the tariff is not a tax" is a general one, and is intended to embrace the workings of the entire law, taken as a whole, rather than of any one specific duty. To make it absolutely and specifically correct, it would read, "a protective duty is not a tax, but a revenue duty is." In reply to the first question we will say, that the reason is that the sugar duty was a revenue duty, and not a protective duty.

(2) No, the same result will not follow. There is no article which our correspondent can name on which there has been a protective duty for five years or more, of which we cannot and do not produce enough for our needs in the United States; hence a reduction of the duty on those articles would not cheapen them. We have a fine example of this in the new tariff law. It reduces the duty on steel rails something like $5 per ton. That reduction went into effect October 1 last. It produced no change whatever in the price of steel rails.

Why? Simply because our own steel mills produced all the rails we needed, and we are not compelled to buy abroad. The competition of our own mills with foreign mills reduced the price to a reasonable one, corresponding with the cost of production. If the case of steel rails had been like that of sugar—that is, that we manufactured only one-tenth of what we needed and to import the other nine-tenths, the reduction in the duty would have brought down the price of steel rails $5 per ton. But there is no such profit on steel rails in proportion as there was on imported sugar. The price at which rails are selling in this country affords but a reasonable profit to the manufacturer; hence the reduction of the duty did not reduce the price.

The difficulty is that the people do not thoroughly understand what protection really means, and are more inclined to believe the conscienceless lies that are told about the system than to take the pains to investigate for themselves. There is one other point to which we wish to call our friend's attention, and that is this: if he were to ask a free trader the second question, the reply would be, "Yes, certainly." We have shown that this is not true, as a rule. It might follow and would follow in the case of certain articles, if the duty were entirely taken off, so that everything were imported free, that the price on some articles would be reduced.

By the latest price list at hand at this moment (which is about a month old) the difference in price between American steel rails at the mill and English rails delivered at New York was a little over $1 per ton; that is, the English rails were that much cheaper. Now that $1 makes the only possible benefit that could be obtained by taking off the duty entirely on steel rails; and that reduction would have to be paid for by the workingmen employed in the steel mills.

The point must be clearly understood, that the one reason England or any other foreign country can manufacture anything cheaper than we is because they do not pay as good wages to their workingmen; hence to reduce the duties below the protective point would simply mean that our workingmen would have to work for less wages. There is no one going to invest his money in a manufacturing plant, and get no profit. Our friend himself would not do so. It is all false to assume that because the duty on steel rails is $14 per ton, that the American manufacturer makes $14 per ton clear profit. It is not true of steel rails, nor is it true of any other possible article which can be named. Understand this, that no protectionist ever claimed that the new tariff law was going to increase wages. All that ever was claimed, and which is true, was that to reduce the tariff below the protective point will lead inevitably to a reduction of wages, and that to maintain the protective policy is the only way to keep wages up to their present high standard in the United States.

BLAINE TO RUDINI.

Any one reading Secretary BLAINE's letter to the Italian government must be struck with the great courtesy and forbearance shown, and the pains taken to make the situation in this country perfectly clear to Italy. In doing this, he corrects a prevalent error of the American people and shows that Italy herself has modified her original demand, which was for the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims, which it declared to be an unquestionable right. This demand was subsequently modified into a request for an explicit declaration, on the part of the federal government, that judicial proceedings against the rioters shall be begun. Mr. BLAINE'S first communication evidently let in much light upon the Italians, and caused RUDINI to come off the high horse.

Mr. BLAINE also corrects the Italian premier by showing that he did not admit that indemnity is due the families of the victims under the treaty now in force. What Mr. BLAINE did say, was, that the United States recognizes the principle of indemnity to those who *may have been wronged* by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty." The point at issue is, whether these Italians at New Orleans *were* wronged by any violation of the treaty rights, and Mr. BLAINE quotes a diplomatic case, when DANIEL WEBSTER was secretary of State, forty years ago, in which the grand old "expounder of the constitution" took the ground that foreign persons, who come here voluntarily, "have certainly no cause to complain if they are protected by the same laws and the same administration of law as the native-born citizens of this country." Mr. BLAINE makes the same point that WEBSTER made in 1851, and then goes on to explain that all the federal government can do is to urge the state officials of Louisiana to bring the offenders to trial. If Louisiana fails to do this then it will become the duty of the national government to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked.

It is obvious, that a great deal of the Italian bluster is intended for home consumption. Italy is in no condition to enter upon a war with a non-European country, in a quarrel with which her partners of the Triple Alliance have no concern. She is an overtaxed and virtually bankrupt nation, and a few reverses, in case of war, would plunge her into revolution, and overthrow the present government. Her attempt to make herself a great nation by keeping up a top-heavy army and navy have brought her to a verge of ruin. Taxation has increased, her credit is waning. Italian paper is no longer negotiable at French banks, and the Italian people are reaching a point at which their burdens will be intolerable. Then will come revolution; and it is to stave off this by creating a sentiment of loyalty, that RUDINI has adopted his tone of bluster toward the United States.

MANUFACTURED JOKES.

Probably nine-tenths of the people who read the papers have an idea that the genius who dashes off the cute bits of conversation and the bright sayings, is a jolly fellow with whom it would be unalloyed pleasure to talk for an hour or so. They imagine that he is just bubbling over with good things, and that all he has to do is to dip his pen in ink and the funny squibleis will flow as fast as he can write. But the hard facts of the case are entirely different. As a general thing a joke is evolved only by hard work—and the reading of some of them is even harder labor.

But let us see how the funny racket is worked. Suppose, for instance, we want to get up a half dozen good ones, built on the plan of those found in the comic papers, or in the humorous column of the average newspaper. The first thing is to get a subject that can have two or more meanings. Let us say "Flags." They are most used at the top of a pole or mast. The top of anything is necessarily "up." Ah! there it is. "Used up." Now all you have to do is to construct a little dialogue in which you bring in the words "flag" and "used up." See?

A bit of hard study suggests a combination like this:

Charley Clubber—"Hello, Harry, what's the matter? You don't look at all well."

Harry Delatour—"I'm not. I'm simply a big flag."

Note the skill with which this answer was led up to. CHARLEY is made to frame his question in such a way as to permit HARRY to give an answer that will provoke another question, viz.:

Clubber—"A big flag? That's a new disease to me. What do you mean by saying you're a big flag?"

Now it begins to dawn on you how the end will come. This query of CLUBBER gives DELATOUR the chance he has been seeking all this time, to wit:

DELATOUR: "I simply mean that I'm used up."

See? Flag—is used at the top; up, in short. Then CLUBBER, in order to get even, retorts quickly as follows:

CLUBBER: "Oh, I see. No wonder, then, that you are 'pulled down.'"

There you have the whole process in a nutshell.

If you desire to become a practical humorist, try your hand on some of these ideas which are floating around the papers waiting to be snapped up:

Dead language—Epitaphs.
Bright prospects—Sunrises.
Not bed linen—Note sheets.
Screech for nothing—Owls.
Takes the letters—A stamp.
A home-maid thing—The hired girl.
The "green above the red" vegetable—Radishes.
"Time elaborately thrown away"—At clubs.
Begins with foolishness—The month of April.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

It has taken considerable time to find it out, but everybody in Michigan has at last agreed that the Republican state ticket won at the April election. The head of the ticket carries the state by a margin of at least 5,000 votes, and the other two candidates have nearly as much. It may be when the official count is completed that the plurality will reach 7,000.

Every possible effort has been made by the Democrats of the Peninsular state to hide the facts in the case, but without success. This result is a bitter dose to that party, not only of that state, but of the United States. Last year WINANS, the Democratic candidate for governor, had a plurality of 11,520. This spring the Republican candidate for associate justice of the supreme court is elected by a plurality that is certainly 5,000, and it may run to 7,000. There has been a change of over 17,000 votes in the state within that time.

This announcement falls with crushing force on the Democrats who conducted the campaign of lies last year, and who have been declaring with much unnecessary earnestness that Michigan was at last safely lodged in the Democratic column. The result of the spring election proves that such is not the case. The people who were misled by wholesale falsification regarding the tariff last year have had their eyes opened, and have come back into the Republican camp. If the spring election in Michigan proves anything, she is a Republican state, and her electoral vote will be counted for the Republican Presidential candidate in 1892.

RECIPROCITY WINS AGAIN.

The efforts of Mr. FOSTER at Madrid have been crowned with success, and the cable brings the cheering news that a treaty of reciprocity has been drafted between the United States and Spain's West India possessions, including Cuba. The restrictions, which have heretofore been practically prohibitory, on the importation of our agricultural products, especially breadstuffs, into the Spanish West Indies, will all be removed. For example, the import duty on flour at Havana has been $5 per barrel. This scores another triumph for JAMES G. BLAINE and the principle of reciprocity.

We have no doubt this information will cause several thrills of dismay to course down the spinal columns of our free trade friends. They are so devoted to British interests and to the free trade fad, that they oppose anything and everything which does not lead to their own particular kind of blue ruin. We notice, too, that they have sadly abandoned the cry that reciprocity is a free trade idea. Of course it is not, but the logical outcome of protection. Reciprocal trade in non-competing products, and protection against foreign productions which compete with our own farmers and manufacturers, is the central doctrine of protection. The free traders, when reciprocity was first proposed, shouted eagerly in its favor and commended it, as being a step in their direction. This was done to mislead the masses, and perhaps bring a few voters over to themselves. Probably the lie would have been stuck to, had it not been that it would have involved giving honor to JAMES G. BLAINE; for, Major McKINLEY excepted, Mr. BLAINE is the object of the deepest hatred on the part of the free traders, especially of those who bear the mugwump brand.

A SUGGESTION.

If Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, secretary of War, is chosen to succeed Mr. EDMUNDS in the United States Senate, a vacancy will be left in the War department which President HARRISON will have to fill. We believe there is no better man in the United States for the position, in case of vacancy, than Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Michigan. Our reasons are these:

On political grounds the appointment would be admirable. Gen. ALGER is the leading Republican of the state of Michigan; he stands first in the confidence and esteem of the people of that state. Michigan has been coquetting with the Democracy, although the spring election shows that she has taken the sober second thought and again returned a Republican plurality. The appointment of Gen. ALGER would remove all doubt, if any exists, as to Michigan's electoral vote in 1892, and the state would be most certainly Republican.

To this it may be added that General ALGER stands very high in the estimation of the Grand Army, and of the soldier element and their friends everywhere. The appointment would be an extremely popular one, and in case the opportunity arises, we sincerely hope that President HARRISON will make it.

"THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING, BOYS."

After having several years of extremely low prices for grain, the tables have turned, and a good time is coming with this harvest for the farmers. Wheat and other grains are higher than they have been for years, and the crop prospects all over the United States are most excellent. This state of things makes the farmers rejoice, and nobody is displeased except the demagogues and "calamity howlers," who are trying to break into office because of the hard times the farmers have had.

The prices of grain have been on the up grade steadily since the fact was ascertained that there was to be a big shortage in the wheat crop of Europe, and therefore a larger amount would be required from this country. THE BLADE has steadily told its readers that so long as the world produced more grain than it needs, prices must necessarily be low, even down to a point at which the raiser obtains barely the cost of production, making no profit whatever. For this year at least, the case will be reversed, and every farmer who has anything to sell will be able to dispose of it at a good profit.

It is to be hoped that the farmers will utilize their profits this year in getting out of debt, as far as possible. It is a comparatively easy thing to get into debt, but a dreadfully hard thing to get out of it; and when they do get out, we hope they will have learned the lesson that no man can pay more than 6 per cent at the outside for borrowed money and hope to repay it out of his legitimate profits at farming in ordinary years. There is no business of any kind, manufacturing or other, the profits of which will allow it to be run on borrowed capital at over 6 per cent, and few that will stand even that. If men are insane enough to borrow money at exorbitant rates, they should not expect the country to help them out. It is no part of the government's business to extricate men from the consequences of their own folly.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

It is most gratifying to see the enthusiasm with which President HARRISON is being greeted on his Southern tour. It is an excellent thing for the nation at large to have the President travel among the people. Thousands of men who never saw or heard him speak will do both during his present tour, and many of the falsehoods and calumnies which were thrown at him during the campaign of 1888, and which are still reiterated by the small fry Bourbon papers of the South, will lose all their force. Mingling among the people, he learns more certainly than by any other method the temper of the masses; and they in turn have their erroneous ideas of himself corrected.

From WASHINGTON to HARRISON, nearly every President has traveled more or less through the country, and this practice is likely to be followed far more in the future than in the past. In these days of railways and telegraphs, communication is so quick and certain that anything requiring the personal action of the Chief Magistrate can reach him whether he be in Washington or Atlanta, Chicago or San Francisco. President HARRISON goes through the entire length of the South to the Pacific coast, returning by a northerly route, thus making a vast loop through all sections of the country.

How far the Democratic party of the country has gotten from THOMAS JEFFERSON and his views on the tariff! Here is one of JEFFERSON'S utterances on the subject:

The prohibiting duties we lay on all articles of foreign manufacture, which produce tends to establish at home with the patriotic determination of every good citizen to use no foreign article which can be made within ourselves, without regard to difference of price, secures us against a return to foreign dependence.

JEFFERSON was a stronger protectionist than BLAINE, or MCKINLEY, or any other Republican of the present day. So was ANDREW JACKSON. If those two men were alive to-day they would be Republicans.

LIEUTENANT PEARY, of the United States navy, will sail early in May for Greenland, with the intention of exploring the northern end. He will land near the edge of the inland ice, about 1,200 miles up the west coast of Greenland, and then push northward inland, avoiding the perils of the water route and the broken land along the coast. The interior has an almost even snow-covered surface. The expedition will spend next winter on the coast at the point of debarkation, and will utilize the summer of 1892 to push as far northward as possible.

It is said that much delay is caused in the settlement of pension claims by hasty and careless examinations by the various pension boards throughout the country. Under the recent pension law, pensions are granted almost entirely on the examinations and reports made to the Pension Office by these boards, and complaint is made in the Pension Office that many of the reports of the pension boards are not fully, carefully and specifically made, and must be returned for correction, and thus the settlement of claims of soldiers is needlessly delayed.

THE Schuyler, Illinois, *Citizen* is very anxious that the Sucker state shall have the Republican Presidential candidate next year, and names her most prominent citizen in the following manly style:

Illinois has but one man, known to the world as superior to all others as a standard bearer, who would not be considered in his interests if Robert T. Lincoln. His name and record stands at the top-most pinnacle in every respect and his candidacy would inspire the hearts of Republicans as in 1861.

THE official count of votes in the Chicago mayoralty contest is completed, and HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, the Republican candidate, is shown to be elected. Thus ends a most desperate effort on the part of the Democrats of that city to control the mayoralty for the next two years through fraud.

SENATOR QUAY is said to favor holding a very early convention to nominate a Republican Presidential ticket next year. He thinks the weather entirely too warm in June or July for a national gathering; and proposes instead that it shall be held in April or early in May.

AN additional reason why the United States should push its new navy to completion as fast as possible is, that the whole civilized world seems to have settled on the opinion that the sea, rather than the land, will decide the wars of the future.

PEOPLE who are interested in the sun-spot theory of storms will have, during next week, an opportunity to test it. The great solar disturbance is again due by the sun's rotation on Thursday, April 23, and if the theory be correct we may look for heavy storms.

MR. MCKINLEY has just received a bar of American tin from the new mines at San Jacinto, California. A letter accompanied it, thanking the Major for his services in behalf of the protection of American industries and American labor.

WHATEVER our Democratic brethren of the press may say of President HARRISON, they cannot truthfully say his speeches on his present tour were cribbed from the cyclopedia, as were those of MR. CLEVELAND on a similar occasion.

THE government purchases of silver seem to have no particular effect in causing its price to advance. The rate paid averages about 98 cents per ounce, sometimes going a fraction below and sometimes a fraction above.

THE attempt of the government to enlist Indians in the regular army has proved a failure. The red men is not used to military discipline and the monotonous round of life at an army post.

GOV. NORTHEN, of Georgia, addressed President HARRISON as "Your Excellency." This was an error. "Mr. President" is the only proper form of address for the chief magistrate.

THE Presidential party is being well received all through the South, and Mr. HARRISON'S speeches have produced a most favorable impression.

THE Indiana man gets there again. United States Treasurer NEBEKER hails from the Hoosier State.

MR. HARRISON has no cyclopedia with him on his trip.

CURRENT EVENTS

A home for broken down bachelors has been founded in St. Louis.

A four-winged duck was hatched a short time ago at Bar Harbor, Me.

Miss Susan B. Anthony does not look over 60 but will soon be 75 years old.

Mme Carnot's musicales at the Elysee, in Paris, are really amazing in their splendor.

Russian peasants will be prohibited by law shortly from selling or mortgaging their land.

Mrs. John Wood is playing the part of a "lady journalist" at the Court theater, London.

W. G. Overton, the Brooklyn colored policeman, is severely boycotted by his fellow officers.

A man has been arrested at Gate City, Wash., for stealing a sawmill and carting it twenty miles.

Count Herbert Bismarck says that the English are doing splendid work for civilization in Egypt.

Emile Zola, the novelist, has been elected president of the Societe des Gens de Lettres of Paris.

Mme. Albani celebrated her sixty-fifth birthday recently by singing "Ave Maria" to a small circle of friends.

Thomas Nelson Page says that the *Century* kept his story, "Marse Chan," four years before publishing it.

Miss Maud Humphrey, a clever artist in water colors, has won the title of the Kate Greenaway of this country.

Archdeacon Farrar's story of early Christianity, "Darkness and Dawn," is now in press. It is based on authentic records.

Long gloves for evening wear are embroidered with a running spray of flowers in colored silks the entire length of the arm.

Mr. Gladstone's new word, "Sarcast," which he recently used in describing Beaconsfield, is severely criticised in England.

Some of the new French handkerchiefs consist of large colored checks. Others have a colored border and Valenciennes edge.

A fashionable hair dresser observes that it is work to dress the hair of a girl of 15, pleasure for one of 25, and art of one of 35.

As president of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia at $10,000 a year, Prof. McAllister is the best-paid teacher in the United States.

The profits on bonnets are enormous, but if all customers paid C. O. D. perhaps milliners would not be so exorbitant in their charges.

There are twenty-six monarchies and twenty-five republics in the civilized world to-day. Sixteen republics are in South America.

The palace and the park of the Empress of Austria at Corfu will, when completed, be one of the wonders of the Mediterranean.

The London *Lancet* says the best authorities estimate that the average duration of human life has increased ten years in the last century.

An extensive industry in Russia is the manufacture of wooden spoons, of which 30,000 are produced yearly. They are made chiefly of birch.

In the new Anglo-American telephone cable the four wires are wound around each other in a spiral or strand to obviate the effects of induction.

Daggers and large tortoise shell pins are things of the past. All styles have given way to the classic braids, aigrettes and others for the hair.

Two silks very much used this spring are the fine glace and the soft merveilleux. They are often ornamented with tiny figures in the same shade.

An instrument called the hematokrit, based on centrifugal action, has been invented for determining the volume of corpuscles present in blood.

The petition of the widow of Senator Hearst for the equitable allowance of $9,000 estimates the estate at $10,000,000, with outstanding debts of $1,000,000.

Mrs. Schliefelin has been presented with a house by her father, Mr. Elliott F. Shepard. It is in Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

General Pacheco, Mexican minister of public works, resigns his post to establish an industrial school at Monterey, where he will teach Mexican boys to raise sugar.

English girls are said to dread the presentation ordeal at the Queen's drawing room. The only compensation is the lovely gown with its enormous train four yards long.

A new theory in relation to the moon has lately been advanced, to the effect that the lights and shadows of the moon are incompatible with the theory of its spherical shape.

Queen Victoria firmly believes that objects made by blind people bring luck, and she has the cradle for the young princess of Battenberg made entirely by blind men and women.

One hundred and eighty-three to sixty was the vote of the New York Conference against the admission of women to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Leland Stanford gives $600,000 a year to charitable objects and keeps a number of women employed in making pretty decorations for her Washington and California homes.

To obviate the waste of steam in steam-hammers, Mr. Sparrow has been introduced in fitting the hammers with two pistons of different diameters, compounding them in fact.

Dickens's home, Gad's Hill Place, is a great object of interest to Americans in London. It is now the property of Francis Law Latham, and remains just as it was when the novelist died.

The proud owner of a valuable dog has had made for it a broad collar on which is engraved a court scene from the reign of Charles II. The edge of the collar is set with a row of turquoises.

"There is still a great deal of superstition connected with the navy," said a retired mariner. "Even the best educated sailors refuse to put to sea in a vessel that carries the body of a dead man.

Miss Frances Willard's long practice in presiding at public meetings has given her the ease of manner that might be expected of one who were entertaining a single guest in her own drawing room.

Mrs. Agnes R. James announces herself as a candidate for city treasurer of Hutchinson, Kan. Exactly. No wonder is woman enfranchised than she wants to take charge of the finances.

Dr. Seelye, the well known college president, declares that at the present rate of progress the women of the country will at the end of the present century be better educated than the men.

It is estimated that the gross personal property in New York city will amount to about $2,000,000,000—75 to 80 percent of which is in the keeping of insurance and trust companies, and of banks.

Mrs. Lillie Belle Wylie and Mrs. Eubie E. Gilmore are the founders, owners, managers, editors and reporters of Georgia's local newspaper of Atlanta, Ga. The paper is said to have striking individuality.

Miss Elsie Stanley is an Australian girl of 14 who has great musical talent, and has just been awarded a gold medal by the Royal College of Music, which entitles her to a free education for three years.

Thomas L. James, of New York, is a man of many exs. He is ex-editor, ex-inspector, ex-deputy collector, ex-postmaster, and ex-postmaster-general, and is now managing an immigration society in Canada.

The latest freak of the German emperor, before setting out on his travels, was to bring up the torpedo boat Potsdam and maneuver her in person on the Spree, in the presence of an enormous crowd of monopolized spectators.

Ernest Hornung, the new Australian writer, whose work is becoming very popular in England, is a mere boy in years, not yet having reached the age of 21. He began to write stories in despair of making a success in journalism.

It is estimated by *Vanity Fair* that Queen Victoria's little excursion to the Maritime Alps will cost about $5,000. The matter is put in the hands of the director of her majesty's continental journeys, who audits the bills which the queen herself never sees.

Mrs. A. Clayton, an English woman, has invented a machine by which hats may forth are now never to be disgraced by ears that stand out too far. The cap is like a skeleton of tapes, which effectually converge over the ears. The cap is intended to be worn at nights.

In a poker game at the Redondo Beach hotel, near Los Angeles, ten days ago, a banker from Santa Fe, N. M., named Greef, lost $30,000. Two days later, acting upon the belief that the game was not square, Mr. Greef notified the banks not to p

Science Causerie.

New Process for Aluminum.

A Pittsburg company imports from Germany an oxide of aluminum, obtained there from a clay called bauxite. This is placed in a drying furnace, and moisture to the extent of about 33 per cent of the whole weight is driven off. It is then taken to the smelting room, where a number of open iron vessels or pots are placed on the floor. The pots are of wrought iron, and are lined with carbon, with a depression or well at the bottom of each. A large carbon electrode connected with the positive poles of huge dynamos, is suspended in each pot, and the electric circuit is completed by conductors from the negative poles of the dynamos to the iron pots. When the current is turned on, an intense heat is generated between the carbon lining of the pot and the electrode, similar, only on a larger scale, to that between the carbon points of an arc electric lamp.

A quantity of fluoride salts is thrown into these carbon-lined receptacles, which is soon converted into a molten bath. Into the latter is charged the powdered and dried oxide of aluminum, and the process of reduction commences, every particle of the powder being subjected to the action of the bath. The oxygen is absorbed by the carbon electrodes and the contents of the pots are soon reduced to a metallic mass. This does not mix with the fluoride bath, as their respective specific gravities are sufficiently different to prevent any mechanical mixture.

As the contents of each pot is melted down, more powdered aluminum is added in small quantities, and when the reduction becomes complete, the metal is ladled out from each pot, it being easily separated from the fluoride bath. The pure metal is poured into molds and made into small pigs and bars. The progress of reduction is thus a direct and continuous one, in which the material goes into the pot as alumina, a powder, and comes out converted into pure white metallic aluminum, worth at the present price, $1.75 per pound. Five years ago this metal cost $20 per pound.

There are abundant deposits of bauxite in this country, notably in North Carolina, from which alumina could be reduced, but as yet they have not been successfully worked. Or at least, the manufacturers find it more advantageous to use the imported raw material. But, they think it will not be long before they will be able to obtain the home product of sufficiently pure quality to successfully compete with the foreign article.

Hygienic Measures in Catarrh.

At this time, when so many people are suffering from catarrhal affections of the upper air-passages, a few suggestions published by Dr. Bosworth, in the *Medical Record*, are very pertinent. He justly contends that the characteristic habit of "taking cold" by persons suffering from catarrh cannot be broken by local treatment, but that much can be accomplished by certain common sense hygienic measures—*e. g.*, the use of proper clothing and the bath. In the matter of clothing he insists that the first rule should be that patients suffering from catarrhal diseases should use woolen underwear, selected with reference to the functions of the skin, and therefore "porous, permeable and such as shall admit of the freest circulation of the air."

Elasticity and porosity are, in this view, indispensable qualities of the fabric, and hence heavy flannel underwear, causing discomfort and perspiration, is to be avoided. In the use of the cold bath Dr. Bosworth finds an invaluable remedy for the hygienic treatment of catarrhal patients. Exploding very thoroughly, as he does, the popular delusion that "a Turkish bath breaks up a cold," he shows that the best method of taking the cold bath is as the tub or plunge, and if this cannot be endured daily, cold sponging should be resorted to. The inestimable virtue of the bath or sponging is not in its cleansing power, but as a tonic to the skin, promoting a healthy activity of its heat-regulating function. That illustrious sufferer from chronic catarrh, Thomas Jefferson, recorded his almost complete cure by the use of the cold bath.

Interesting Zoological Fact.

Naturalists recognize a certain number of what we might call zoological centres of population, and it seems strange how completely a narrow marine channel has often prevented the four-footed natives of such regions from colonizing a neighboring continent. Asia, for instance, at one point almost touches the archipeligo of the Sunda Islands, which seem to form a series of stepping-stones to the Australian mainland, yet the zoological contrast between Labrador and Brazil is not greater than that between Hindostan and Australia. From such centres of distribution as Burmah and Bengal a hundred different mammals have spread north and west, but only three of them, a wild dog and two species of rodents, succeeded in making their way to the land of the kangaroo.

Poisons in Food.

Prof. V. C. Vaughn, who, it will be remembered, was the discoverer of the poisonous alkaloid, tyrotoxicon, which sometimes occurs in cheese and milk, announces the discovery of another form of poison which has been found in cheese not containing tyrotoxicon. The substance has not been fully investigated as yet, but appears to belong to the class of poisonous albumens. It is quite probable that the poisonous effects of certain samples of sausages and canned meats are due to this or allied substances.

As to Fertilizers.

The facts derived from the study of soil-absorption at the Perdue University agricultural experiment station, Lafayette, Ind., lead to the same conclusion as the results of the latest experiments on the use of fertilizers,—that, in a system of farming having in view large crops and permanent improvement of the land, phosphoric acid and potash should be used in considerably greater amounts than the crops required, while nitrogen compounds should be used in amounts not greatly in excess of the needs of the crop.

Open Air Exercises.

A "trainer" who has had thirty years' experience observing lads and men training, declares running in the open air to be the best of all exercises. He recommends "all around" work, such as boxing, hand-ball, jumping and single and parallel bar exercise; these, in his judgment, being adapted to most naturally develop the body as a whole, and normally develop the exterior muscles, while at the same time benefitting the vital organs.

Notes.

The submarine cables of the world stretch over 120,000 nautical miles, and have cost $200,000,000.

About two miles above Parkersburg, W. Va., the site of a large pre-historic village has been found, and many relics unearthed.

Chauncey M. Depew and His Children.

Among the visitors at Barnum's, yesterday afternoon, was Chauncey M. Depew, bland and smiling, enjoying himself like a child as he went around among the "bulls" and "bears" of the menagerie, and enjoying the arena features as contentedly as if it was the same old circus he crawled under the tent to see at Peekskill, 40 years ago. But there was no marvel about his youthfulness. He had Chauncey, jr., with him and the two little nieces who live in his family, and to whom he is like a father. Like the great man that he is, he put himself on the childish level of his companions, and, instead of wishing he was a child again, actually was a child again for a couple of hours.—[New York Press.

What Charlie Foster Will Do.

Ohio State Journal.

It is hinted that Secretary Foster will take a hand in the political preliminaries before the national Republican convention in behalf of the administration. The Ohio Democrats will make an affidavit that he is the smoothest article in that line of which they have any personal knowledge.

Method in Our Madness.

Englishman—If you Americans think so much of the American idea and all that, why do you flock to England so?

American—To escape from the most offensive type of Englishman.—[Judge.

ROMANCE OF THE BEARD ELIXIR.

Pharmaceutical Era.

Jack Slocum was a beardless boy,
And he did love a maid;
"You are too young, you'll never do
To claim my hand," she said.

Jack Slocum then was down in mouth;
He knew not what to do,
But sought a friend who dealt in drugs,
In hope he'd help him through.

"Give me some arsenic, quick," he said,
"'Tis end this weary life;
She says that I'm too young and green,
She will not be my wife."

The druggist beckoned him aside,
And whispered in his ear
A magic word—a word which seemed
A joy for him to hear.

He left the store with face aglow;
He seemed to tread on air;
One hand he pressed against his heart,
And held a bottle there.

Next month we saw him—he was changed,
And what I say is true,
He sported a two-inch mustache;
He'd lost his verdant hue.

In a sweet cottage not far off
Jack and his bride do dwell;
And if they're not a happy pair,
Their faces do not tell.

The druggist calmly points them out,
And says with joyous pride,
"'Twas I who gained for Slocum Jack
His blushing, loving bride."

THREE LITTLE GIRLS.

The Childhood of the Princess of Wales, Empress of Russia and Duchess of Cumberland.

They were three bright little girls, with long and wavy hair, who merrily ran about and played on the road to Jugenheim. All the inhabitants of the good free city of Frankfort knew them. This was 27 years ago, and the little girls had even then important things to think of. They had to learn diligently, and had to sew their own dresses. Dagmar had even learned to cut them out; they all could sew, and therefore made their own toilettes, for which purpose each of them received twelve shillings (four thalers) a month, which sufficed to dress them from head to foot, boots and shoes included.

And, truly, they were marvelously pretty in their simple, thin cotton frocks. Only the boots wore out far too soon, which was often a great trouble to the little girls, who were always dancing and jumping about. How often had they been told not to run about so much

PRINCESS OF WALES.
(From Her Latest Photograph.)

on the gravel paths, where the boots get so quickly torn? It was of no use, for they always forgot, and danced and jumped the more because their hearts were light and free from trouble.

Perhaps they would have behaved better had they known that one day they were to be respectively an empress, a queen and a duchess. But who could have dreamed of that? Certainly, not the three little girls, for they were only the daughters of the duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, who—in expectation of the crown of Denmark—gave driving lessons to increase his modest income.

One day the crown did come, and the three little girls were seen no more on the road to Jugenheim. Alexandra, Dagmar and Thyra had become royal highnesses, the daughters of the king of Denmark. And this was only the beginning of the splendor.

The Princess of Wales.

Alexandra became Princess of Wales. Some day she will be "Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of their colonies and dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia; Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India." She appears to the public pleasant, elegant and a universally acknowledged leader of fashion, taste and manners; time goes on without leaving a trace on her; her daughters grow up, her sons become bearded men, but she remains always the same.

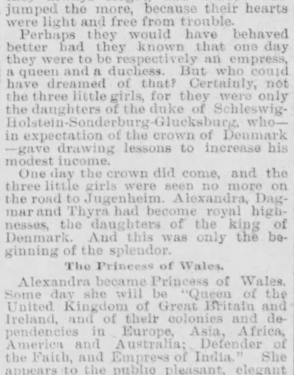
The Princess of Wales does not interfere in politics. At her home at Sandringham she receives her husband's friends, who alone know that for some time past visitors have been requested to speak very loudly when the princess addresses them. But her friends—and happily she possesses many—say that sometimes in the gloaming she sits silently before the big fireplace in the big hall at Sandringham gazing into the fire. At such times she neither sees nor hears what passes around her.

"Her Royal Highness is asleep," say the courtiers; but they are mistaken. Her Royal Highness is thinking of the little Alexandra at Jugenheim, who sewed her cotton frocks, and who once thought it was her vocation to marry a small German prince, who would be very faithful and very domesticated, and who would make her very happy.

Empress of Russia.

Dagmar, the second of these sisters, has become empress of all the Russias. Her empire stretches from one end of the world to the other, and the simple Moushik and the wild Tartar alike see in her the mighty sovereign lady who rules, though this does not appear, over everybody round her, the Emperor of the Russias not excluded. Yet she has remained gentle, good and lovely as she was 27 years ago, when she fitted her own and her sisters' dresses.

In the vast empire of Russia, eaten up by corruption, undermined by Nihil-



EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

ism, where hardly anything is respected, where murderers dog the steps of the Czar, not a voice dare to raise itself against the empress, for everybody knows that she is good to the poor, sad with the sad and pitiful to the oppressed, and for these reasons Dagmar, now Maria Feodorovna, is beloved everywhere in Russia.

She, too, is elegant and bright, like her sister, the Princess of Wales, although she, too, has her hours of thoughtful reflection. She is passionately fond of dancing, and she dances, dances, dances till she is out of breath; dances with joy over a new set of precious stones, and with her children by her side; and while she dances she thinks of the wild little Dagmar at Jugenheim, who was told not to dance and jump about so much, in order to save her boots. That was 27 years ago. Now she may do what she likes, for is she not Czarina?

Duchess of Cumberland.

Thyra, the third and youngest of the three sisters, became Duchess of Cumberland. She would at present be Queen of Hanover had not the throne been overturned in 1866. At Jugenheim she used to be called "the little one," and she has always remained the same to her family. Her two big sisters indulge

DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

her, spoil her, and fulfill her every wish, so that it almost looks as if they were trying to indemnify her because she had not received a crown. Alas! why weigh the head of the little duchess down with the weight of a crown?

Duchess Thyra, of Cumberland, is lowly and reverently saluted. And who can wonder that the little duchess longs for the days at Jugenheim, when no heavy velvet robes pressed on her weak shoulders, and when, under the thin cotton frock, her heart beat lightly, when she was a poor princess, but a happy child?

BLAINE'S REPLY TO RUDINI.

Detroit *Tribune*:—Altogether the reply is comprehensive, conclusive, and in excellent temper.

Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.):—The American people, without regard to political or personal feelings towards Mr. Blaine, are satisfied and will stand by his letter of April 14 as embodying their sentiments.

Cleveland *Leader*:—No American can find fault with the manner in which Mr. Blaine has handled the entire matter, and friend and foe alike must give him the highest praise for his skill as a diplomat.

New York *Tribune*:—The Marquis di Rudini was reported to be impatient a few days ago over our government's slowness in making responses to his demands. He certainly can have nothing to complain of, so far as this answer is concerned, on the ground that it is not complete and explicit.

Buffalo *Express*:—The firm, bold tone of the secretary and his convincing logic will be applauded by every American, but it is not likely to conciliate the Italians to any great extent. So long as the secretary is right, that is little matter. Marquis di Rudini has taken a hot-headed and indefensible position.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:—As shown by the secretary of State, the attitude of the government in this whole affair has been dignified, temperate, and scrupulously fair. It has done all that international usage requires in cases of this kind, and has done it promptly and intelligently. On the question of indemnity, which is apparently the only point at issue now, its position is impregnable.

Kansas City *Times* (Dem.):—Justice to the United States and to Mr. Blaine will impel all men of fair minds to say that the letter from the State department is an able statement of our position. The secretary of state has sent out a strong paper. Italy can not find fault with it except to disclose mere captiousness and spite. Before the bar of the world's opinion the case for the present is ended.

New York *Press*:—The dignified tone of the secretary's reply is in pointed contrast to the blustering manner adopted by Italy. The document can not fail to make a profound impression in Europe. It will prove to the whole country the earnest desire of the United States government to see substantial justice done in the matter. It will show other nations how utterly baseless and silly have been the puerile semi-threatenings of Italy.

CARRIAGE NOMENCLATURE.

The popular hansom derives its distinguishing title from a certain Mr. Hansom.

The brougham, which was first used by the famous Lord Brougham, took its title from that nobleman.

Landau, a city in Germany, was the locality in which was first made the style of vehicle bearing that name.

Hacks originally were termed hackney coaches, because they were drawn by hackney—a name applied to easy-going, safe pacing-horses.

William IV., who prior to becoming king of England had been the duke of Clarence, gave the latter name to his favorite mode of conveyance.

The old-fashioned gig was given that name from its peculiar jumping and rocking motion, the word being taken from the French gigue, signifying a jig, or a lively dance.

The term coach is derived from the French coche, a diminutive form of the Latin conchula, a shell, in which form the body of such conveyance was originally fashioned.

Coupe is French in origin, being derived from the verb couper (coopay), to cut. This was considered an appropriate designation because it greatly resembled a coach with the front part cut off.

The particular form of carriage known as the trilbury—at one time very fashionable but now seldom seen—was so called from a sporting gentleman of London who rejoiced in the cognomen of Trilbury.

Seldom, if ever, is the full term omnibus applied to those lumbering vehicles. With the characteristic brevity of English speaking races the title has been changed to bus. These were first seen in Paris in 1827, the original name being nothing more than the Latin word signifying "for all."

The word sulky, as applied to a wheeled conveyance, had its origin in the fact that when it first appeared the man who saw it considered that none but a sulky, selfish man would ride in such an affair which afforded accommodation to but one individual. The strange title was never changed.

Cab is an abbreviation of the Italian capriola, which is changed to cabriolet (cabriolay) in French. Both words have a common derivative—cabriole—signifying a goat's leap. The exact reason for giving it this strange appellation is unknown, unless it is because of the lightness and springiness of the vehicle in its original form.

CAUGHT A ROOSTER.

Billy Florence Talks about a Fishing Trip He Once Had.

"What was the biggest catch I ever made?" mused Billy Florence, the actor-angler—or angler-actor, for he is equally great in either capacity, says the Chicago *Mail*, in its club gossip. "Well, the most surprising haul I ever made was three years ago at the celebrated trout stream near Castalia. A friend and I hired a farmer to haul us out to the fishing grounds, about seven miles, as I recall it, and we made the trip in a spring wagon which was not very luxuriously upholstered, and which shook us about worse than the ague. The day was not propitious, and we whipped the stream for a couple of hours without getting a rise, and finally concluded to go home. We were not in very good spirits, as you may imagine, and hastily throwing our fishing tackle into the wagon we told our jehu to drive us to the nearest inn or farmhouse where we could get something to eat.

A half-hour later he pulled up before the door of a country house and I clambered out and, went in to investigate the chances of getting a square meal. I had scarcely had time to knock when there was a great commotion near the wagon, and I ran back to see what had happened. In jolting over the road one of our fish-lines had got loose and fallen to the ground, where it had been dragged along behind the wagon. A fine Plymouth Rock rooster, the pride of that farmer's barnyard, had spied a remarkably brilliant fly in the dusty road and pounced upon it and gobbled it with all its consequences, being firmly hooked on my trout line. We bought the rather unusual catch and hired the farmer's wife to broil it for us. Since then I have never been hungry very long on any of my fishing trips. If the fish don't bite the roosters generally do, and it is great sport for a hungry man to land a fat Plymouth Rock."

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LOOKING AHEAD.

[Judge.]

Chicago Lover—"Will you be my wife?"
His Beloved—"How much alimony will you pay me if we disagree?"

POLITICAL NOTES.

William Herbert, ex-treasurer of Delaware, has just ended a service of 40 consecutive years as city counsel of New Castle.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, is being discussed in the West as a possible Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket.

New York *Recorder*:—A letter to the next Republican candidate for Vice President might reach its destination if directed to C. Foster, Fostoria, Ohio.

Senator Peffer is perhaps what the printers would call an "upper case" statesman. He crowds eight capital I's into five sentences.

The Buffalo *Courier* is forced to the belief that "the number of those who predict the renomination of Harrison is rapidly increasing."

Two Ohio men who are not idiotic in anything except politics have made another election bet. The loser was to furnish the winner with a coffin, and now refuses to make his agreement good until the other man is dead.

Atlanta *Constitution*:—He (the President) will find throughout this fair land a spirit of toleration and the true genius of progress. He will find the negroes contented, prosperous and enjoying every educational advantage, while they are the equals of the whites before the law. It will be good for the President to see these things with his own eyes.

TREATING A CUSTOMER.

But His Purchase Was Not Up to Expectations.

A short time ago one of St. Paul's prominent dealers in musical instruments gave an opening, embracing an attractive entertainment, to the public, says the *Globe* of that city. The succeeding day a young man, denominated in circus patois as a "Reub" walked leisurely into the establishment and said:

"Got any ice cream on draught?"

"This is not a refreshment bazaar," replied a salesman softly.

"I knowed that, but yer had some in here yesterday."

"Oh, yes, that was an opening day, and we did entertain a large number of our friends with cream. You should have been around."

"I waren't though, but I kinder reckoned you might have some left over. Couldn't yer manage to give away some, if a man was ter buy a musical instrument?" And the youth picked up a $40 guitar, thrummed it carelessly, at the same time resting his basilisk eye on a $550 upright piano."

"I think we could; Charlie, see if there isn't some cream in the back room for this gentlemen. Please walk right in, sir."

The prospective customer walked in as directed, and was handed a nut-brown chocolate ice.

"Yer give some cake, too, yesterday, I understand."

A plate of macaroons, jelly cake, and lady's fingers was promptly placed beside him, after which he demanded a glass of ice water. The repast over, he re-entered the salesroom, wiping his mouth on the back of a big hand.

"Wall, I'm through," he said.

"Yes, sir; now what can I do for you?"

"Of course I don't to propose to eat your cream under false pretenses. You've toted squar with me an' I'll tote squar with you. You may give me one of them nickel-apiece kazoos I seed in ther winder."

AROUND THE MAHOGANY.

As a Harvard student who "goes in" for the classics might observe, this is the Omega morth for oysters.

Many are reconciled to the approaching "unreasonableness" of terrapin by a recollection of what it costs to enjoy that dish.

Chicago chefs are talking of the establishment in that city of an Epicurean College. The idea is better than the location.

Most people long ago came to the conclusion that it is the early hothouse strawberries that catch the powdered sugar.

It is absurd for people to practice on macaroni, Italian style, so as to be experts in the art of eating asparagus in public. As well experiment on radishes for olives!

A man, who preparatory to eating in public, tucks a napkin under his chin, is a self-acknowledged "slovern," as they say in Wales, and, therefore, disqualified from dining in company with people of proper habits.

It has been said that no two pastry cooks flavor charlotte russe alike. Those who frequently partake of this dessert are free to say there is more than a corner stone of foundation for the assertion.

Cicero held that "reason should direct and appetite obey." There is no reason for a cold punch in the middle of a dinner, and appetite refuses to obey among sensible diners when it is served.

Those who are near the Prince of Wales say he becomes more and more fastidious about his meals with advancing years, and is something akin to a terror to the royal cooks. He wants but little here below, but, by St. George and all the dragons! wants that little very nice.

It is gastronomic heresy to wash strawberries, to cut lettuce or oysters, to eat lettuce without cheese, or to call for a second help of ice cream. These important things are mentioned in a new book upon food.

Southerners have more ways of cooking lobster than we know of here, each and every way unquestionably delicious. And their ordinary lobster salad is a revelation compared with the dish as we know it North.

Disraeli used to boast of being able to tell what manner of man his vis-a-vis was by simply seeing him eat. What would he have thought of the fellow who eats ice cream and drinks coffee at one and the same time; of the man who pours milk on pie; the women who put vinegar and sugar on lettuce, or the girl who begins dinner with nuts and raisins. —[Commercial Advertiser.

He Knows His Business.

Baron Fava may be an aged dude with a genius of spending more than he earns, but he has a son, a naturalized American citizen, an architect and engineer, and a resident of Washington, who appears able to lookout for himself. At the time of the Baron's recall to Italy a Washington paper referred to the son as a "retiring young fellow," who still wore a gold band engraved with his title and riveted around his arm while he was a baby. Thereupon the young architect advertised as follows: Not on exhibition, but the "retiring young fellow" mentioned in last Saturday's *Post* as wearing a gold band around his arm can be seen in rooms Nos. 50, 51 and 59 Corcoran building. Architecture, civil engineering, surveying and plats. Our professional clients admitted free of charge.

War Can Not Alienate De Monk.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Italy may bluster and refuse to take part in the Chicago Columbia Fair, but her troubadours will be there all the same playing "McGinty," "Annie Rooney" and other rare antiques.

Matrimonial Item.

Parson Smith—You have been married more than thirty years, and now I hear that you are applying for a divorce.

Venerable Parishioner—Yes, Parson, but remember "Better late than never." —[Texas Siftings.

WHAT GLOVES ARE MADE OF.

How the World is Ransacked for Suitable Material.

"Many of the gloves that are sold in this country under the comprehensive title of 'kid,'" said a glove manufacturer, "are really made of goatskin. There is hardly a country in the world that does not supply some sort of materials which are made up into gloves, and many of which pass for kid in the retail stores. The supply of kidskins of the finest quality is naturally limited. The greater part is absorbed in the manufacture of women's gloves. Men's gloves, therefore, are frequently made of fine lambskin, which is better than the second-rate kid. The genuine, fine kidskins are mainly of French origin, and those obtained from mountain slopes of southern France are world-famed for their excellence. All the best conditions of climate, air, and diet appear to unite in exactly the degree required to secure perfection in this district. Nowhere else are the conditions equally favorable, although kidskins of great excellence are produced throughout the mountain ranges of southern Europe. Their production is the principal industry among the mountaineers.

"Great pains must be taken to secure the softness and delicacy of texture and freedom from blemish which form the value of the kidskins. The diet is the most important factor, and mother's milk is required to keep the kid in perfect condition. If the animal is allowed to eat grass, its value declines, as the skin immediately begins to grow harder and coarser in texture. To keep the skin in perfect condition the young kid is kept closely penned and carefully guarded against injury from scratches, bruises, and so on. As soon as the kids have reached the age at which their skins are in the best condition for the glover, they are killed and the skins are sold to traveling peddlers, who bear them to the great centers of the tanning industries at Grenoble, Annonay, Millhau and Paris.

"Fine lambskins are raised in great quantities in Southern Europe and throughout Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania. The American glove-makers buy most of their lambskins at Vienna and Muelburg.

"London is the chief market of all the miscellaneous skins. Here may be found the Cape sheepskins, tough and durable, from the Cape of Good Hope; colt and calf skins from Buenos Ayres and other cities of South America; hogskins from Mexico and Brazil; antelope from India, Brazil, Colorado and Africa. Of late years many of these skins have been brought directly to New York, and American buyers no longer find it necessary to go to London. While fine lambskins are the staple in men's gloves, coltskins are rapidly coming into favor, and fine calf skins are also extensively used. Each has a grain peculiar to itself, which, while not visible to the ordinary buyer, can be instantly perceived by the expert.

"Calfskins are good looking, soft, and pliable, but are apt to crack. This fault is not found in coltskins, which are durable and handsome, and in many respects make model gloves. The wrinkles are objectionable, but these disappear when the glove is on the hand. The 'jacks' of Venezuela contribute the majority or deerskins at present. The castor comes from the antelopes of the West. Heavy leather gloves are obtained from elks. Hogskins are used to a moderate extent. Patnas or Calcutta ox hides are also used.

"Every invoice of heavy skins contains more or less curiosities, and the kind of leather that will be evolved from a stray moose, muskox, llama, or kangaroo skin depends upon the skins that accompany it. Dogskins are occasionally made up into gloves, but their use is very uncommon. Everything that goes by the name of dogskin nowadays is likely to be Cape sheep. Ratskin gloves are about as frequent as rat sauties in Chinese laundries."

CUTE NEWSPAPER MEN.

The Advance Agent's Great Scheme Didn't Work.

"It's mighty hard work getting any free advertising out of you newspaper people, nowadays," sighed the advance agent of a mammoth allied circus as he passed a stack of coin over the business office counter the other morning.

"Space is space," replied the affable cashier, as he made out a receipt.

"I don't know why it is," continued the A. A., retrospectively, "but somehow editors don't seem to bite as they used to. Same on the Eastern coast, too. I noticed it particularly on a little snap I worked way down at Galveston last fall."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, I was on my way to that city by steamer a week in advance of our show, when I struck a great scheme. I bought two dozen empty pop bottles and as many steaks from the steward. Then I got a lot of arsenic from the medical stores and rubbed it into the steaks. I put some of our bills in the bottles, tied a steak around each, and dropped 'em overboard as we entered the harbor. My calculation was that the sharks would swallow the meat, be poisoned, float ashore, would be cut open, the bills found, and the whole thing be written up by the reporters in great shape."

"How did it work?"

"Like a charm—my part of it, I mean. Nine sharks altogether stood in with the show, but every time one came ashore I got a note from every editor in the place, proposing to write the thing up with a snap camera cut of the shark at the regular rates."

"Pretty mean, that."

"Mean—those fellows could give Shylock cards and spades. The only paper that referred to it at all was one we gave sixty-four free passes to. The day we left town it remarked that our show was enough to kill a blind nigger—let alone sharks"—[San Francisco Examiner.

Ginseng Culture.

One of the queer industries of this country, about which very little is known outside of the custom house, is the cultivation of ginseng. It is found in the mountain regions of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee in abundance, and only the roots of the plant are used. These are dug up in the fall of the year by mountaineers and it is popularly known throughout these regions as "sang," the prefix "gin" being discarded absolutely, and the last syllable pronounced as if it were spelled with an "a." The roots are dried and sold to the nearest storekeeper, and are eventually collected in large quantities, sent to California and thence are shipped to China. The Chinese attach wonderful medicinal properties to this article, which has an abominable odor and a villainous taste, and they place an especial value upon roots which have fantastic shapes. A ginseng root bearing a fancied resemblance to a human shape is worth its weight in gold in China.

It Would be Appropriate.

"We are a nation of typewriters," said Cynicus.

"Then we should have a dictator instead of a president." —[Munsey's Weekly.

Hard to Please.

St. Peter—You say you are from New York, and that you are a mugwump?

Applicant—Yes.

St. Peter—Well, come in. We will do the best we can.—[Munsey's Weekly.

WILD VIOLETS.

They smell of the rain, the sun, and breeze;
Of the long, cool shadows of cedar trees;
Of the brook that sings down its mossy ledges;
Of the bending ferns and the rustling sedge;
Of velvet mosses that keep the dew,
And of sweet dead leaves that last year knew.

They smell of the chill pure breath of dawn;
Of wind-swept hillside and sun-swept lawn;
Of rose-brier hedge and of winding lane;
And of dreams that will never come back again;
These wild, pale violets, faint and sweet,
That we buy in the crowded city street.
—[Madeline S. Bridges, in Puck.

MISS SECRETARY COUZINS.

Wheeling *Intelligencer*:—The lady managers of the World's Fair are on the dizzy verge of an unladylike wrangle.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*:—The fair Phœbe Couzins insists on editing her own copy. This is the independent way, but has gone largely out of date.

Kansas City *Star*:—So Miss Phœbe Couzins has been put down at last. This was the logical conclusion. It is feared, however, that the lady directors did not take the precaution to nail her down.

Savannah *News*:—Sister Phœbe holds on to the World's Fair secretary's tripod like grim death to a yaller mule. Miss Couzins is an advanced woman and believes in woman's rights and other progressive ideas. So it is not to be expected that she would allow such a trifle as the unanimous election of another woman to stand between her and a coveted office.

Kansas City *Times*:—Secretary Phœbe Couzins and the Executive committee of the lady managers of the World's Fair seem to have stirred up an internecine strife which the wicked men who are opposed to woman suffrage will maliciously enjoy. The Executive committee will do well to proceed with caution. Miss Couzins is from Missouri, that is to say, Miss Couzins is unconquerable.

A WONDERFUL STONE.

When Broken, Each Half Had a Perfect Likeness.

When Mr. Loughton was Spanish consul at Boston, says the St. Louis *Republic*, he was one day standing near where some ballast stones were being thrown overboard from a vessel that had recently arrived from a European seaport.

Among the rubbish was a flint pebble, somewhat larger than a hen's egg, which, it struck some of the larger stones, separated in the middle. Mr. Loughton stooped and picked up the two halves.

On each half, in marks made by the natural growth of the stone, were two perfect human heads in profile, all of the outlines of features and hair being perfectly distinct, the natural portrait being much darker than the surrounding stone. The most surprising part of the whole incident is the fact that, even though the two halves fit together exactly, one of the faces was clearly that of a male, the other that of a female.

Even the putting up of the hair was appropriate to the sex, yet in the stone they were face to face.

Gen. Alger for Secretary.

Akron Beacon.

It has been suggested by THE TOLEDO BLADE, that, in case of the resignation of Secretary Proctor, President Harrison tender the War portfolio to Gen. Russell A. Alger. The appointment would be a wonderfully popular as well as politic one, but it is doubtful whether Gen. Alger would accept it.

Alger's Candidacy.

Grand Rapids Telegram Herald.

The TOLEDO BLADE speaks a good word for Gen. Alger. If Secretary of War Proctor should be appointed to succeed Senator Edmunds, thus leaving a vacancy in the President's cabinet, THE BLADE thinks President Harrison would do well to appoint Gen. Alger as secretary of war.

Not Necessarily.

Zanesville Times-Recorder.

THE TOLEDO BLADE thinks General Alger would make a good secretary of War in the event of Secretary Proctor's succeeding Senator Edmunds in the United States Senate. But does THE BLADE seek to shelve the general's Presidential aspirations? It would be effectually done by his appointment to the cabinet.

The Carp Scientifically Explained.

For the benefit of those who are not up in carp lore, the *Journal* does not mind saying that a carp is a malacopterygian fish, having the body covered with large scales, a single elongated dorsal fin, fleshy lips, small mouth, with a barbel at the upper part of each corner, and a smaller one above, teeth in the pharynx, but none in the jaws; branchial rays 3; the ventrals behind the pectorals without any connection with the bone of the scapular arch; the second dorsal ray, and the first anal serrated posteriorly. This is worse in some than in others. In those which Mr. Pampel raises it seemed to be almost abnormally developed. We could make the description more complete and explicit, but this will be sufficient to show what kind of a hair-pin the carp is in a general way.—[Sidney Journal.

A Nest in a Queer Place.

In the picture gallery of Charlton Park, near Malmesbury, Eng., is a glass case containing the skin and features of a big crow. The creature had been caught and nailed to a tree with other vermin, a fate which so many thousands of crows share yearly that there is nothing odd in it. The extraordinary part of the matter is that in the shelter of his wings, where his body was before it decayed, a little wren had built itself an exceedingly little nest. With wonderful dexterity the tiny bird had contrived to fasten together the wings of his dead enemy, whose body he proposed to utilize. The entrance to the nest was where the crow's breast had been, and here the family of little wrens was reared. The nest was observed, and when its occupants had flown away it was carefully removed and placed in the owner's picture gallery.

In Connecticut.

"Willy, you have been stealing them preserves."

"No, I haven't, neither."

"Yes, you have. Where do you expect to bring up if you continue this way?"

"Over in Governor Hill's state, I s'pose." —[Puck.

An Ominous Remark.

"You'd better not stay, Chollie," whispered Ethel anxiously. "I heard popper tell mommer he was tired and hungry to boot."—[N. Y. Herald.

A Logical Conclusion.

Jack—I want to marry a woman who does not consider marriage the chief end and aim of existence.

Dick—I suppose you want to marry a married woman, then.—[Munsey's Weekly.

Too Sound.

"'A kick may kill a sound divine,' as the poet says."

"Well, I'll bet it won't faze Phillips Brooks.—[Puck.

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HOME TALKS.

THAT CONVERSATION.

Betrayal of an Employer's Trust—Some Young People's Thoughtlessness—Stealing a Secret a Theft as Much as Taking Money.

I WAS a compulsory listener to a conversation upon the street car one day. People often seem to have an idea that they cannot be overheard in these places even though well aware that they are but a few feet away from each other. They will say in an ordinary tone what, were they in a private parlor with persons in the next room, they would lower their voices in speaking. In this case, however, I do not think there was the slightest thought of reserve connected with the subject of the conversation. It did not appear to occur to the speakers that there was any necessity for it, or that what they were doing was questionable in any way.

They were two young women and one young man who were talking. Evidently their place of employment was the same, which accounted for the equal interest that all appeared to take in what was being said. They were discussing with the greatest freedom the affairs of the office, personal matters connected with their employer, their idea of the outcome of certain ventures into which he had recently entered, his individual characteristics and those of his family—in short, within the limts of a ride of fifteen minutes' duration, they went over the ground of this man's private affairs in a way that would have made each hair of his head stand on end like the quills of a porcupine. He would not know it? No, perhaps not, unless he chanced to have some friend within hearing who would report the conversation to him; but even though that were not the case, even though he never became aware that those he trusted had betrayed their trust, the consequences might be quite as serious.

Doubtless the little group would say that these things were not told to them in confidence; that the knowledge came as the result of their own observation, and therefore they were under no obligation of secrecy.

There is exactly where the mistake is often made. Whatever was known to them, had come because they were placed in a position of trust. Had they not been in such a place they could not have had the information which they were so openly discussing in public. They were giving away what they had no more right to give than the money which passed through their hands, the office articles they used, or which were within their reach. It was just as much a theft in the one case as it would have been in the other, and might have effects that would be infinitely more far-reaching and harmful to the employer.

I am well aware that these young people had no idea that they were acting dishonorably. They did not look upon it as a betrayal of trust, because they were under no promise of secrecy. Very likely had it been suggested to them that they were really robbing their employer by giving away his property, they would have refrained. The trouble came in, in lack of thought, in a failure to comprehend that there are property rights in things that are not material, which should be held just as sacred, or even more so as those. Anything pertaining to the private affairs of another that comes into one's possession because of his presence, either accidental or otherwise, should be as carefully guarded as if it were in one's own family.

Boys and girls should be taught to realize that they have, as said before, no more right to appropriate information not intended for them, than they have to take money. I remember one bright young fellow who was exceedingly capable, energetic and industrious. He had every promise of a prosperous future, but there was one thing which he would do that showed a fatal defect in his character. Whenever his employer was absent he looked over the letters that might chance to be upon the desk, reading the addresses, holding them up to the light to see if he could discover what was inside, and in various ways endeavoring to find out what it was none of his business to know, unless his employer told him voluntarily. My readers may think me severe, but I would not be surprised to some day hear that this young man is in the penitentiary. It was not so much the thing that he did, as that its doing, day after day, showed the lack of that fine sense of honor which holds the rights of others sacred.

This betrayal of a business trust is precisely of a kind with that of which a guest is guilty who repeats what she has heard or seen in a house where she has been visiting. What absolutely involves the peace and honor of the family may come to her knowledge. The skeleton that is usually kept religiously locked in the closet may chance to escape and walk forth in her presence, with all of its hideous bones a-rattling. What right has she, however, even by word or look, to betray the fact of its existence? She has been trusted, brought into the home circle, and even to those nearest and dearest to her she should never speak of what she has reason to believe her host and hostess would desire to have kept a secret. The eyes of a guest should be closed to all things except what is pleasant. She should recognize only the hospitable spirit that invited her there, see only the efforts made to give her enjoyment, and lock away in the remote recesses of her memory all else, whatever may be its character.

The possession of this fine sense of honor so necessary and so potential, both from a business and social point of view, is largely the result of home training. Not that its lack always argues culpability upon the part of the parents, but generally speaking, it is the result of a carelessness which has failed to impress upon the child the idea that in the smallest, as well as in the greatest things, a trust confided to him imposes a solemn obligation to guard it as if it were a personal matter. It is only another place where the golden rule should govern; but often and often its neglect in the instances I have spoken of, causes untold trouble, which may be unsuspected and unrealized by the betrayer of the trust. EMILY S. BOUTON.

Business Woman's Dress.

IT is sometimes very difficult for a business woman to know exactly how to arrange the dress to work in so that it may be comfortable, and not so different from the style worn as to attract attention. One made recently is described as follows, and possibly it may help some of THE BLADE readers out of such a difficulty: It is, of course, nothing very new, as many business women in cities wear similar dresses.

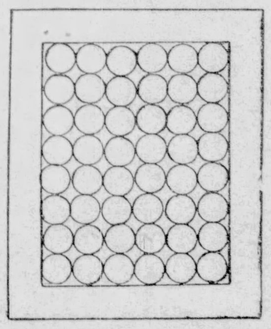
First, remember that it is always best to get good material for a dress that is to have constant wear. It costs more in the beginning, but it looks well longer and will outwear two of cheaper cloth.

The gown spoken of was of very fine cloth, skirt and waist made in one piece, the seam connecting them hidden by a girdle of passementerie. The pleats in the skirts were stitched firmly in place to within four inches of the hem. The waist was lined with soft silesia which hooked up in front, the fastening being concealed by a puff of silk from the throat to the belt. It fitted perfectly and not a whalebone was needed, nor corsets, to make it "set" to the figure. The skirt cleared the ground. It was worn over equestrian tights, with one light, short petticoat of surah, or none, as the wearer chose. This, with comfortable boots and warm coat, made a business suit that could be worn in any weather, anywhere.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

RIBBON TIDY.—Get salmon pink ribbon, No. 7, and a light olive green of the same number. Cut off lengths which, sewed together and gathered in the center, will lie flat or with the slightest fullness. Have five of the darker color and four of the lighter. Join the mats together with metalic braid or cord, silver or gold, and where the braid crosses tie it in knots. This tidy may be finished with a fall of lace around the sides.

CLOTH MAT.—Have a foundation of stout canvas or bagging, either square or oblong, as may be preferred. Then cover this over with a dark shade of cloth. Cut out graduated circles of lighter shades and fasten them on securely by stitches crossing each other in the form of a star in the



center. Fasten these upon the foundation cloth so that they will just touch each other at the edges. Felt makes pretty mats of this kind.

Another way would be to have for a foundation a light golden brown felt, and then put on circles of velvet, the edges of which have been buttonholed with gold.

SHAVING PAPER ROLL.—Get a half yard of broad fancy edged ribbon. Fold about one-third down, and to the lower part underneath fasten strips of fancy paper of the same width of the ribbon. Upon the top paint the word "shaving." Roll the top over sufficiently for the brush to be shoved in, and on the front of it, trace the word "brush." The upper end of the ribbon or flap that hangs down has also a pretty flower design.

Send 15 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O., for one of the remaining copies of "Fancy Work and House Decoration, No. 3." When these are gone no more will be printed.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; n, for, purl two together; n, narrow; and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

SNOW BALL LACE.—Make a ch of 89 sts turn—d c in the 8th st—ch 2—miss 2—d c in the 11th st, and so on until you have 9 squares—turn—ch 4 and make 4 squares on the 4 squares of the 1st row—make a ball by putting the thread around the needle, and put it through under the 2 ch—pull up the loop—thread around and pull up the loop, keeping all on the needle until you have done so five times, then thread over again. Pull through all the threads on the needle, leaving one stitch; then throw the thread over and pull through the stitch on the needle, which ties the knot or ball.

You now have one ball—d c in the d c of the square—ch 2—make 4 squares—turn—make 3 squares—a ball—a square—a ball—3 squares—ch 7 without turning and going back as before—put the needle through the first d c at the bottom and form a loop like tatting, which is the beginning of the scallop. Buttonhole the loop all around in s. c. (single crochet); turn. Chain 4, make 2 squares, 1 ball, 1 square, 1 ball, 1 square, 1 ball, 2 squares, 4 chain; turn. Make 1 square and alternate ball and square all across, with a square at the end. Chain 7, make a loop as before, chain 4, 2 squares, ball, square, ball, square, ball. 3 squares, chain 7, make a loop as before, chain 4, make 4 squares, ball, 4 squares, turn; chain 4, make squares all across, chain 7.

Work the loop half around, chain 9, turn; fasten in the top of the next loop, chain 9, fasten in the top of the next loop, chain 9, fasten in the top of the last loop, turn.

Button-hole 2½ loops, chain 9, fasten in the top of the next loop, chain 9, fasten in the top of the next loop. Button-hole 1½ loops, chain 9, fasten in the top of the loop, then button-hole all around the scallop.

Chain 4 and make squares and ball, turn; chain 4, make squares and ball; now chain 2, d c in the side of the small loop, skipping two stitches, 2 chain and d c all around the scallop; in the middle at the bottom of the scallop skip but one stitch; this keeps it from drawing.

When you reach your last loop, chain 2 and fasten in the middle, chain 2 and fasten in the first t c of the insertion, turn, d c in the first square of the scallop, chain 4 and s c into the d c just made (this makes a picot or small loop), chain 1 t c in the next square, chain 4 and s c on the d c as before, and continue the same way around the scallop. After the last loop around, d c into the insertion and proceed to make the squares and balls as before. When you start your last row around the second scallop, at the beginning fasten into the first scallop, then go around with the loops.

I have copied this for the lady who inquired for snowball lace, and hope to hear from her if satisfactory.—EDNA.

Correspondence.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.—(No. 2.)—To the circles of young ladies who have no active work to do, I would like to say a word of encouragement: Some of these girls have said and written to me that they "could see no use in their professing to be King's Daughters if they could do nothing." That is exactly so, but there are different things to do in this world. We have some circles, such as the "Anti-Gossip," "Peacemakers," "Never Refuse," "Reverence;" circles for Bible study, and for missionary information, and others, who, while ready to respond to any call that is made upon them, have made the spiritual improvement of their members their principal work, and who shall say, that in endeavoring to make better women of themselves, and thus preparing themselves for any duty the King may send them, they are not doing the best of all work? Certainly they are doing that which is mentioned first in our constitution as the object of the order.

When you joined the order, you promised, either by word or implication, that you would dedicate your lives to His service and do all things in His name. There is not one of you but would scorn to break your word, but how is it when upon joining a circle you promise to pay your dues, attend the meetings of the circle and assist your leader in her work, and then fail to do these things, or do them in only a perfunctory manner? Ah! girls, these are very small things, but they go to make up your lives, and a faithful observance of them will be accounted as King's daughters service as truly as if you cared for a poor family or endowed a hospital. If you attend as regularly as may be, the meetings of your circle, and endeavor to exemplify in your every day life the principles of the order, conscientiously and faithfully, "not as eye-servants, but as before the Lord," you will be doing all that is required of you now, and when the King has other and greater work He will send it to you, and you will be ready for it, but if you are careless and neglectful of small duties, because they are small, you will never be ready for any thing better. Therefore do not become discouraged if your work does not show so well in the sight of the world as that of some other circle, remembering always that it is not for the verdict of the world that you are working.—S. F. W.

SELF-CONTROL.—Sisters, has it ever occurred to you that the lesson Christ taught when on earth was a lesson of self-control, temperance and moderation in *all things*, and not a total abstinence lesson? It is self-control that puts the beast beneath our feet and makes the man a man and the woman a woman. Have you ever thought of the meaning of His words, as given in Matt. 11:18, 19?—FLORENCE EUSTIS.

A SOLUTION OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.—The financial question seems to be the all-absorbing theme. The family finances—who shall carry the pocket-book? To tell the truth, in the average workingman's or farmer's family it don't make any difference. The pocket-book is empty.

Among people of limited capital, the husband and wife should sit down and deliberately discuss every item of expense and keep a book account of every penny earned and spent. Let your motto be, "owe no man anything," and "save something for a rainy day."

There should be no business secrets in the family. The wife should know the exact standing of her husband's business and if she is worthy the name and place she holds, she can safely be trusted with all the family expenses, if need be. Let the husband make his wife his partner in everything and the wife do the same with her husband and we will have the family financial question disposed of and stop most of the family jars so prevalent in the land.—CRIPPLED JIM.

In THE BLADE dated Feb. 26 I read an article entitled "Amusements," in which the writer gives it as her opinion "that dancing is the most divine amusement on earth; that the best and most genteel persons dance, and further exhorts sensible people to not make a hobby of dancing and to go slow," etc. I have seen and heard of a great variety of amusements, so far have been unable to see anything "divine" in any of them, especially those generally classed with dancing. Granting there is no harm in the act of dancing, it leads to harm in many ways. It is not only injurious to health but to morals, and I firmly believe to many a young person, going to the dance, has been the first step on the road to ruin.—MRS. N. A. MORRISON.

"There is no harm in dancing," Etta M. It is not the society we object to, nor your association, but the dance itself, for it is a cesspool of iniquity, a feeder for drinking saloons, gambling saloons and houses of ill-fame. For the dance, by this term I mean parlor dance, balls, hops and germans, is degrading in its influence, for its fruit, where men and women unite in the dance, is envy, jealousy, pride deceit, lasciviousness, drunkeuness, Sabbath-breaking, suicide, vulgarity, adultery, obscenity, divorce, seduction, prostitution, "and such like." The seeds of the trees that bear this fruit were planted in the decent, respectable parlors, generally among the polished refined people of towns and cities, were watered by fathers and mothers, and then transplanted into dancing schools, and then removed to the public halls, and here they are kept until the bark becomes hard enough to be carried to the beer gardens, masquerades, variety theaters, music halls, etc. Without the fascination for dancing, which is germinated and cultivated in the private parlors among nice, respectable refined people, many of the above would go down.—W. H. S.

I would like to say a word right here with regard to dancing. As far as my experience goes can say it is degrading to society in every respect, as is card playing. I think everything that has a tendency to tear down Christianity and all things pertaining to it is wrong. O, the good we might be doing while we are thus idly wasting the golden hours. "Life is real! Life is earnest!" is only too true, and we all have a noble work to do; if we only will realize it, and do it.—MRS. R. O.

Inquiries.

Will some one give directions for crocheting a cot-cover or sofa-blanket?—E. GRACE STEWARD.

Can some one tell me something to rub on the gums that will kill the pain without taking chloroform or gas? I am compelled to have some of my teeth extracted, and I am too weak and nervous to endure the pain or to take the above named remedies. I also wish to know what to use on the face to lighten the texture of the skin. All kinds of soap, as well as the wind, is like fire to my face.—MRS. J. W. S.

I have a valuable terrier dog that is troubled with worms. Can some one tell me what will cure it?—BIRDIE.

Will some one give us a good recipe for strawberry short-cake before the season is upon us?—MARY D.

Can some one suggest something for desserts to fill in between the winter pies and puddings of which we are so tired, and the fruit that has not yet come?—HOUSEKEEPER.

You will find what you want among the recipes this week.—ED.

Will any one tell how to make raisins, such as we buy?—A READER.

Can some one please tell me of a sure cure for piles?—A SUFFERING SISTER.

Will the editor, or some one, tell in what way arsenic is injurious when taken as a medicine, in small doses?—A CONSTANT SUFFERER.

Will some one give me a good recipe for making mucilage?—BESSIE HOPKINS.

Will some one inform me how to crochet some fancy lamp mats and tidies?—N. A. R.

Can some one tell me where there is a musical conservatory where a girl can work to pay her way through, or at least help pay it?—AMBITIOUS.

What do the readers of THE BLADE think of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society?—A YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

Will some one send directions for crocheting a chemise yoke (sleeves or shoulder strap and yoke all to be crochet work), also directions for a wheel pattern of lace, and pattern for making zephyr vase mats with a fluffy or full border?—L. E. MASON.

Will some one please give a recipe for making baker's bread?—A NEWCOMER.

Answers to Inquiries.

"M. A. C. G. F:" We have not the address you ask for. You can doubtless find what you wish at any seed store.—ED.

L. E. Mason: We shall be glad of the lace patterns if they are not too long; also for your good recipes. We wish the HOUSEHOLD to contain the best of everything.—ED.

"Trixie:" It is impossible to answer your question, as schools are graded differently in different cities. Consult the superintendent of schools in your place, or some good teacher.—ED.

If "Anxious Inquirer" would put her plush cloak in a tight room and smoke it with sulphur, then hang it out in the open air; the moths would all be killed and the odor of the sulphur would soon leave it.—SADIE.

Nellie S: An excellent cure and preventive for rough hands is a saturated solution of borax. This is made by simply dissolving in warm water, as much powdered borax as it will take up. A spoonful of this solution in a pint of water is about the right proportion to use for washing the hands. If used just before retiring, it will tend to keep the hands soft and smooth.—DRUGGIST.

"Traveler:" When you close your house for the summer, applying kerosene with a cloth will help, if not entirely prevent, your stoves and grates from rusting.—EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Anna H. Green: "Pilan" is a pleasant and savory variety in the way of using vegetables. To prepare it, fry some chopped onions and thyme in drippings, and when brown turn into the frying pan some cold boiled rice and stewed tomatoes, stirring all together until very hot, and seasoning with salt and pepper. This is a good way to dispose of little left-over dishes, and is always an acceptable dish—when you give it a nice name.—MRS. E. S. H.

In reply to the correspondent who wanted to know if there was any place where house servants are trained, I wish to say that there is such a one in New York city, West Fifteenth street, near Seventh avenue. There may be others, but this is one I know of.—MRS. J. M. FERRIS.

Some one asks for a remedy for warts. Salamoniac is a sure cure. Dissolve in water all that it will hold, and wet several times a day. It is also good for frosted feet.

"Ohio:" Clean nickel plate with whiting wet with gasoline. If a stove, be sure the fire is out.

"Jennie:" For lighting fires, dip corn cobs in coal oil, then add kindling.—LUCY.

"Ella:" Try glycerine, rose water and bay rum, equal parts, diluted with ⅓ as much hot water. Use with it powdered oat meal in the proportion of 1 tablespoonful to 8 ozs. of the liquid.—GENEVIEVE.

Mrs. F. wants to know of some gymnastic exercises that can be gone through to the time of music. Here are some that go well to march time: Head erect, chin drawn in just a little, shoulders thrown back and down, feet at an angle of 45 degrees, arms hanging losely at sides. Music two bars, then first (at one) draw both hands, losely closed, to chest; (at two) throw, not languidly drop, them down; (three and four) repeat; (at five) throw the right down; (at six) draw the right up and the left down; (seven) left up, right down; (eight) right up. Then both hands are in position. Repeat, only strike forward, sideways and up. Strike forcibly, to strengthen the muscles.—GENEVIEVE.

Recipes.

TO REMOVE WARTS FROM THE HANDS.—Take muriate tincture of iron, wet the warts several times. It will leave no scar or sore.—IRA CLARK.

AN UNFADING SCARLET.—To 3 gallons of warm, soft water add 1 ounce of cream tartar. When boiling add 1 ounce of pulverized cochineal; stir well to properly mix; then add 2 ounces of muriate of tin and dip your goods instantly, having previously wet them in warm water. Boil the goods in the dye 1 hour, stirring often. Take out and rinse in cold water. The more it is washed the brighter it will be.

If you desire a light shade do not keep the goods in dye too long.—MARY L. WICKHAM.

WHITE CAKE.—½ cupful of butter; 1 cupful of sugar; 1 cupful of sweet milk; whites of 4 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of baking powder. Flour to make a stiff batter. Flavor to suit the taste.—RICO, Colo.

EGGS AND CREAM.—Heat ½ pint of sweet cream to boiling; salt and pepper to taste; pour into a shallow pudding dish; break eggs into it, and bake covered in a moderate oven until the eggs are "set."—CANADIENNE.

Let me give a hint for those housekeepers who are troubled with chapped hands during the cold season. I have always been, and glycerine alone did no good, seeming to poison my skin. Last fall a friend gave me the following recipe, which have found so beneficial that I want to give it to others: Thoroughly mix and bottle 1 pint of vinegar, 1 ounce of pure glycerine, and ½ ounce carbolic acid; keep on the wash-stand and rub a little on the hands every time they are washed. I like this better than witch-hazel and glycerine, which I have sometimes used. Now, can some friend give directions for a crocheted sontag, as I do not knit? also for crocheting a yoke in the "block" pattern of insertion?—PHEBE.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Peel and cut in small pieces 6 oranges, removing all seeds; put them in an earthen baking dish and pour over them a large cupful of sugar. Make a custard of 1 qt. milk, the yolks of 4 and the whites of 2 eggs, and 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar, cook until it commences to thicken, stirring it constantly to prevent burning; pour the custard over the bits of orange, beat the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff broth, with 1 tablespoonful of sugar and ½ teaspoonful of orange extract; spread this smoothly over the custard and place in the oven until it is a delicate brown; serve cold.—H. E. W.

ORANGE PIE.—Beat 1 cupful of powdered sugar, and 1 large tablespoonful of butter together until light. Moisten 2 tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold milk, and then stir it into ½ pt. of boiling milk; cook and stir one minute; then pour it quickly on the butter and sugar; add the grated yellow rind and juice of 1 orange, mix, and add 4 eggs well beaten. Peel another large, juicy orange, cut in thin slices, and then cut the slices in quarters. Line a deep plate with light paste and bake in a quick oven. Stir the sliced orange into the custard mixture; fill the baked crust with it, and place in the oven a few minutes to brown. While it is browning, beat the whites of 2 eggs until light and 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; spread this over the pie and return to the oven until lightly colored.—MRS. R.

RICE LOAF.—This affords an opportunity of utilizing bits of cold meat. Butter an earthen dish and in the bottom spread a layer of warm, boiled rice; next a layer of the minced meat seasoned with salt and pepper and moistened with a beaten egg and a little gravy, if you have it; then add another layer of rice. Steam 1 hour, and turn out carefully on a platter, pouring over it a little drawn butter, or rich milk gravy.—A. B. A.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS

PLAN FOR A LIBRARY

HOW TO SECURE GOOD READING.

The Household May be Interested—The Reading Mania—Emily Dickinson's Description of a Day.

Last fall the editor of the HOUSEHOLD urged through its columns, the forming of a nucleus for a library in the smaller towns where a large public one was impossible. A community without means of obtaining the reading of new books other than by individual purchase is at a disadvantage, for there are many people who hunger and thirst for the entertainment and the knowledge which good books will furnish, while they are unable to purchase more than one or two volumes a year. By beginning, as suggested, a literary club, the members of which would club together to buy what was needed, a nucleus of a permanent library might be formed, to which might be added from time to time donated volumes, or those bought by subscription.

A better plan to secure good reading has lately come to the knowledge of the editor, which she most earnestly commends to THE BLADE readers. It is called the Hampden Mutual Library Plan, and was the invention of a young man, Mr. W. S. Deming, who has certainly struck upon something from which great good may come to large numbers of people. Briefly this is the idea:

An agent of the company goes to any city, town or village where the arrangement is desired, and takes the names of all who wish to become subscribers, each one having the opportunity of choosing a book from a list of several thousand volumes which he or she would like to read. When a sufficient number has been obtained, a central place is chosen for the deposit of the books and a librarian appointed. Each subscriber then pays a dollar, which entitles him to the reading of all the books subscribed for, and not only this, at the end of the year, he becomes the possessor of the volume he had himself chosen.

You can see at a glance the advantage of this plan. Suppose there are 40 subscribers. Each one then may read during the year 40 good books, and at its end own one. Next year the same process may be repeated, and he may thus keep in touch with the best literature of the day.

The list of the company's books comprises the works of the very best of the world's authors, and I am told that they are constantly enlarging the number.

This plan has been endorsed by many of the leading literary men and women of the country, whose names are a guaranty for its excellence. There can be no doubt of its thoroughness and efficacy.

The American people are a nation of readers. They devour newspapers, magazines and books—if not good in quality, yet unlimited in quantity. Beginning in childhood, the reading mania continues in maturity, and is just whatever chance makes it as to influence upon the character. This is why it is so important that the best of reading should be afforded in a family—the best in quality of matter I mean, though it may not be the most expensive. If boys and girls acquire a taste for flashy literature, it is to their harm and should be guarded against as carefully as a taste for other vicious enjoyments.

It is for this reason that I had with pleasure a plan like the one I have been describing, because it is practicable, will furnish the best of reading matter and is within the reach of the great majority. I hope this company or some other will reach every town and village in the United States.

I think the HOUSEHOLD will like the following little bit of true poetry which was written by Emily Dickinson. Who is Emily Dickinson? some of you will ask, because so little was known of her before she passed into the unseen world, after which she suddenly became famous. She was a New England woman and most of her poetry was written to please herself and not for publication, but it has been collected into a volume which has won warmest admiration. The few stanzas here are a description of "A Day."

I'll tell you how the sun arose—
A ribbon at a time.
The steeples swam in amethyst,
The news like squirrels ran,

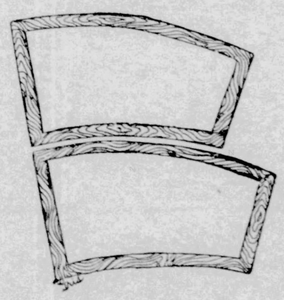
The hills untied their bonnets,
The bobolinks begun.
Then I said softly to myself,
"That must have been the sun!"
* * * * * * *
But how he set, I know not;
There seemed a purple stile,
Which little yellow boys and girls
Were climbing all the while;

Till when they reached the other side,
A dominie in gray
Put gently up the evening bars,
And led the flock away.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

Not a Test for the Eyes, but a Pretty Good Deception.

The illustration shows what wonderful tricks can be played upon the human eye by knowing persons. Although the lower of the two segments appears to be much larger than the upper one, it is



WHICH IS THE LARGER? CUT ONE OUT AND SEE.

really not so. By cutting out one of the segments and placing it on top of the other the reader may determine which is the larger.

This trick is not a test for the eyes. It is as certain to deceive a perfect pair of eyes as it is to mislead any other kind. There is, therefore, no reason why the reader should consult a physician after having solved the trick.

—Common sense teaches us that a thorn or splinter in the flesh must be removed before the part can heal. Malaria in the system must be destroyed before health can return. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria does this and health returns immediately. There is no other known *Antidote*. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for one dollar. A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Good for Feet, Not Head.

The sand-bag is very valuable in the sick-room. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove. Make a bag of flannel about eight inches square, fill it with dry sand, sew the opening carefully and cover the bag with cotton or linen. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or even on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat for a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid.

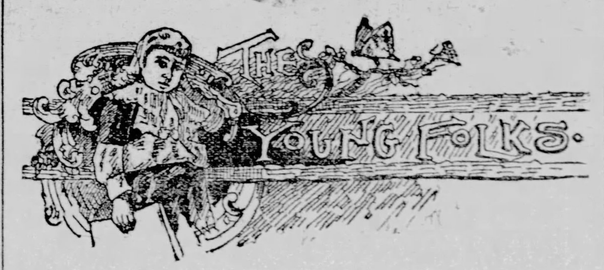
Getting Him Located.

Buffalo Express.

Rudini is the David B. Hill of Italian politics.

Pandora's Box

brought a multitude of ills upon humanity, so saith the ancients; but a bottle of SOZODONT is a well-spring of joy in the family. It refreshes the invalid by cleansing his mouth and fits the belle for the parlor.



BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

PEMBERVILLE, O.

Maggie Morgan,	Alta Rees,
Sadie Rees,	Adaline Morgan,
John Morgan,	Fannie Peoples,
Blanch Jones,	Mabel Chamblin,
Willie Peoples,	Coe Shoewalter.

DOWNS, ILL.

Olie Bishop,	Carey Downs,
Carrie Mason,	Clara Pine,
Nellie Welch,	Homer Wagner,
Pearl Hollis,	Stanley Downs,
Orrie Downs,	Iva Bishop,
Fannie Downs,	Blanche Downs,
Katie Calvert,	John W. Calvert,
George Bishop,	Edward Bishop.

POWELLSVILLE, O.

Charlie Boggs.

HOPEWELL SPRINGS, TENN.

J. H. Hall,	Arcada Hall,
	Nettie Hall.

TOWNSEND, SANDUSKY COUNTY, O.

Stanley H. Morris, Merritt R. Morris.

JARRET, WABASH COUNTY, MINN.

George La Mont.

BIG NECK, ILL.

A. D. Maderhoff,	Nellie K. Saathoff,
John A. Beer,	Eliza M. Donley,
Anderson Donley,	Mary A. Donley,
Artie McMullen,	Sadie Angell,
Mary A. Irwin,	Annie E. Adair,
Jennie G. Roberts,	Jessie A. Roberts.

CAMP POINT, ILL.

Lou A. Wartick, Rosa M. Wartick.

OTTAWA, KAN.

Bessie Holland,	Frankie Herbert,
Edith Lewis,	Laura Chenoweth,
Winnifred Smith,	Pearl Chenoweth,
Richie Baxter,	Nellie Shipp,
Vera Guyer,	Willie Perkins,
Lizzie Taylor,	Frankie Hetrick,
Mattie Jameson,	Edwin Strawchon,
Emma Iverson,	Fannie Follette,
Walter Mayers,	Lulia Jameson,
John Chenoweth,	Cora Haire,
Ella Kurfoot,	Florence Brown,
Kittie Downey,	Gertie Brown,
Ora Perkins,	Carry Tripp,
Gertie Bunn,	Sherman Otis,
Daisy Chronister,	Floyd Otis,
Ray Hardie,	Ralph Otis,
May Hardie,	Vernon Smith,
Alice Woodburn,	Julia Charlton,
Glenn Perkins,	Florence Ellwell,
Ora Perkins,	Earl Edgeworth,
Geo. Cook,	Carrie Sheldon,
Carrie Ramsey,	Eva Taylor,
Lillie Allen,	Harry Johnson,
Mary Stacker,	Inez Whiteman,
Lizzie Allen,	Mamie Jewell,
Mabel McGhee,	Maud Jewell,
Minnie Barnes,	Florence Smullers,
Elwina Blankenbaher	Ralph Hoyt,
Harry Lewis,	Birdie Ramsey,
Nellie Sotherland,	Laura Jones,
Marie Detwiler,	Margie Worth,
Frank Wiseman,	Ruth Ellwell,
Mary Barnett,	Chas. Bricks,
Mae Barber,	Josie Maxson,
Erville Cornellius,	Nora Ramsey,
Edna Mahon,	Alice Woodward.
Tillie Alexander,	Wayland Hoybt,
Bertha Dana,	Ida Ward,
Pearl Heck,	Ettie Jordan,
Nora Allenbaugh,	Elsie Allenbaugh,
Jessie Barnhart,	Stella Caruthers,
Mary Finley,	Hallie Brewer,
	Mary Smith.

Names this week, 132. Total, 31,050.

The above embraces all names received up to April 6.

Tabby and Her Children.

"Purr, purr," said mamma cat,
That thought, in plain talking,
"Children, come onto the mat."—
For she put out her paw and tapped each little kit,
And they tumbled and tumbled without minding a bit,

"Purr, purr!" said Tabby again,
And looked very sober,
"Gentlemen, the little women and men,
And listen what mother has to tell you today—
First learn your lessons, my kits, and then you may play."

"Purr, purr!" and her sharp old eyes
Took them all over.
"My dears, I'm really surprised!
Your coats are untidy and all rubbed the wrong way,
And your paws—hold them up—oh, what shall I say?"

"Purr, purr!!" "That never will do,"
Was what mamma cat meant.
"Your paws and coats are almost brand new,
And you've not been taking a bit good care
Of the shoes you walk with, and the clothes you wear."

"Purr, purr"—that plainly means,
If you know cat talk—
"Till each kitty-cat cleans
His coat and his paws, he'll neither lesson nor song,
You must all go back to the nursery and wash. Come along."
—[The Kindergarten (Chicago) for April.

MY SET OF GREAT HORNED OWL EGGS.

BY A. C. KEMPTON.

"Dave! Dave Poor!"
"Yer call me, mistah?"
"Yes, come here a minute."
"All right, sah."
"Do you go in the woods much now-a-days?"
"Yes, 'er goodeal."
"Ever find any birds' nests?"
"Oh, yes'ir, lots in the summer way back 'a the lakes. Loons an' ducks an' gulls—"
"Any owls?"
"Y-yes, sometimes" (rather doubtfully).
"They build on the ground, don't they?"
"No, holler trees."
"Think you could find any now?
"Dunno—might."
"Well, see here, Dave, I know you're the biggest story-teller around here and perhaps you are fooling me, but if you find an owl's nest for me I'll give you a dollar bill."
"Will yeh?"
"Yes, I will!"

I turned on my heel and faced the March wind to the home. There was my cabinet and there the place so long empty because I had no set of owls. I had tried so many times to imagine what effect the pure white shells would have, but imagination is an unsatisfactory article to fill a cabinet with. This Dave Poor is a kind of scapegrace who lives away back in the woods, and his meeting me when I was thinking of my hobby led to the above conversation. The whole transaction had passed from my mind before the end of two days.

March was dragging out her last week when one evening I saw Dave coming toward the house. I met him on the doorstep.

"Well, Dave, what's the news?"
"Gudday, sir. Yer said yed gimme a dollar to show yo' an owl's nest."
"Great Scott! yes, and so I will!"
"Well, I know a cat-owl's nest."

Dave got his dollar there and promised to meet me next morning at 7 o'clock and take me to the spot. I tried to study that night, but my mind was thoroughly unsettled by visions of what might be on the morrow.

The following morning came cold and clear. Dave was on hand, and after a hot breakfast we started on our tramp—he carrying the bag of supplies and hatchet, I with gun, climbers and collecting case.

We soon cleared the village, climbed the hill, spanned the valley and were struggling up the Gaspereaux Mountain. The snow was knee-deep and we had to break our own road. What earnest oologist cannot recall such experiences? How we sometimes have to work for the hidden treasures. That tramp of nine miles will always be remembered by me. At last I got impatient.

"See here, Dave, for heaven's sake how much farther do you intend to take me?"

"Gettin' tired, eh? Only 'er mile 'er so now."

We had entered a thick spruce woods on a southern hillside. Nature slept, seemingly. Yet her dreams were disturbed by the occasional chatter of the squirrel as he contentedly gnawed his spruce bud and thought of beech-nuts safely stored away in a certain stump; by the "rat, tat, tat!" of the busy woodpecker, the untiring entomologist of the woods; by the "yang, yang, yang," of the red-bellied nuthatch peering into every crack and crevice of the rough bark to which it clings upside down. Now a few kinglets graced the branches—beautiful little fairies! Now a flock of American crossbills and pine grosbeaks flew noisily to yonder evergreens.

"Whirr-r-r-r-r"—what a noise that partridge makes as he rises a few feet ahead of us and makes good his escape. A rabbit, evidently surprised at hearing human voices in his domain, peaks out at us from among the undergrowth. Who does not love our wintry forests!

But now we are nearly there. Here is Davison's lake. I last saw its sparkling waters dancing in the sunshine of a beautiful June day; now it is one expanse of pure white. Its surface is sprinkled with diamonds which the scintillating snow crystals have received from the welcome sun.

"See that 'ere big beech tree. That's it."

I was for climbing at once, but Dave objected, saying he wanted some dinner first. While we sat on a log and did justice to some lunch I had a better opportunity of observing the tree. It was one of the old settlers—probably a hundred years old. No limbs grew from slippery trunk within 30 feet of the ground, but there several branched off. One of the largest had been broken, leaving a hollow stem, and that was the site Dave said the nest was on. A large, half rotten, frosty beech is not the easiest tree to climb, but after a time I succeeded. Looking into the hole all I could see were Mrs. Great Horned's eyes shining with supernatural light. She was soon placed snugly in the game bag for future attention. After much struggling and strong language the top was broken away, and, yes, there were the eggs so cosy and warm on the few leaves at the bottom of the cavity.

As I sit here writing this that great horned owl stares at me from over the door, and "that place" in my cabinet is no longer empty.—[*Natures Realm.*

A Little Sunbeam in the Rain.

A pretty little girl, not more than eight years old, trotted contentedly down Park row in the rain yesterday afternoon, and every person who saw her stopped and looked until she passed from view. Her face was bright and rosy, and her cheeks were freely sprinkled with the spray that came through a little doll's parasol she carried over her head. It was the tiniest kind of an umbrella; one of the ribs was broken and a big piece of the pink silk was missing. On her head, which was covered with a wealth of golden curls and ringlets, she wore a little straw hat, fancifully trimmed with some soiled ribbon and a piece of plush. Her dress was of pink calico, old and worn, with white flowers on it, and with one hand she held about her shoulders a thin brown shawl. Her skirts barely reached her knees, and both of her shoes were out at the toes. Her face bore an expression of supreme content and pride, and she daintily tossed a gutter with as much grace as a cultured society girl. The par

News of the Week.

Under this head we aim to give a summary of all important events occurring within the week, in compact yet readily understood form, accompanied by such explanations as may be necessary to a perfect comprehension. We regard this as a feature of the greatest value to all our readers, and especially to the younger members of the family.

BLAINE FIRM AS A ROCK

HIS REPLY TO ITALY'S NOTE.

A Long Document Sent Across the Ocean — The United States Does Not Propose to be Hurried.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following is the correspondence between Secretary Blaine and the Italian government since the secretary's note to Marquis Imperiali, acknowledging notice of Baron Fava's departure:

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1891.

Mr. Secretary of State:

"I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 31st inst. in reply to that whereby Baron Fava informed you of his departure on leave.

"I have laid the contents of your excellency's note before the government of the king, and his excellency, the president of the council, his majesty's minister of foreign affairs, has just directed me to address the following communication to you:

"The government of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian government now repeats the same demand. Not until the federal government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed.

"Meanwhile his majesty's government takes note of the declaration whereby the federal government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries.

"I have, therefore, the honor to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of your excellency, and I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest and most respectful consideration.

"IMPERIALI."

"His Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State."

Secretary Blaine's Reply.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1891.

The Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires, etc., etc., etc.:

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Thursday, April 2, 1891. It contains a second telegram from the Marquis Rudini, a part of which I here quote:

"'The government of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian government now repeats the same demand. Not until the federal government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed.'

"This government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was delivered at the state department by Baron Fava, in person, written in his own hand and expressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

ROME, March 24, 1891.

"Italian Minister, Washington:

"'I am requested to the federal government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates, have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. *Our right, therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and due reparation for the victims is unquestionable.* 'I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concerted provisions are not at once taken I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice. RUDINI."

"The words underscored are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the satisfaction of this government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian government.

"You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these words: 'Meanwhile his majesty's government takes note of the declaration whereby the federal government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries.'

"If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1, he will discover that I did not 'recognize that an indemnity is due the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries.' What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply:

"'The United States, so far from refusing has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the right secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded February 12, 1891.'

Will be Treated Justly.

"The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might 'be wronged by a violation of a treaty' to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated.

"Upon this point the President, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations in the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian government.

"As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion, the President recalls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Washburn in 1851, when he was secretary of State under President Fillmore. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish consul was located, and at the same time the attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses which, in the aggregate, were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the intelligence of the execution of 50 young Americans in Havana, and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly 200 citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition.

"In consequence of these depredations of the Americans upon the property of the Spanish consul, as well as against the Spanish subjects, the Spanish minister, Don Pacia, the minister of Spain, demanded indemnification for all the losses, both official and personal.

"Mr. Webster admitted that the Spanish consul was entitled to indemnity, and assured the Spanish minister that if the injured consul, Mr. Laborde, 'shall return to his post, or any other consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by her Catholic majesty's government, the officers of this government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy and with a national salute to the flag of his ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel, as a demonstration of respect, such as may signify to him and to his government the sense entertained by the government of the United States of the gross injustice done to his predecessor by a lawless mob, as well as the indignity and insult offered by it to a foreign state with which the United States are, and wish to remain, on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse.'

"But when pressed by the Spanish minister to afford indemnity to Spanish subjects injured by the mob in common with American citizens, Mr. Webster declined to accede to the demand, and gave his reasons, as follows:

"'This government supposes that the rights of the Spanish consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects, who have come into the country to mingle with our own citizens and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens. While, therefore, the losses of individuals, private Spanish subjects, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause, and these private individuals, subjects of her Catholic majesty, coming voluntary to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause of complaint if they are protected by the same laws, and the same administration of law as native born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over the citizens in the state in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or property in the courts of the United States, or the state courts at their election.'

"'It is proper, however, to add that two years after Mr. Webster wrote the foregoing note, Congress, in recognition of certain magnanimous conduct on the part of the Queen of Spain in pardons bestowed upon Americans who had unjustifiably invaded the island of Cuba, enacted a joint resolution, approved by President Fillmore March 3, 1853, the last day of his term, indemnifying the Spanish consul and other Spanish subjects for losses sustained in the New Orleans mob in 1851. The considerations upon which this resolution was passed were held not to contravene the original position of Mr. Webster, shared also by President Fillmore.

"'The right to judicial remedy which Mr. Webster assured to the Spanish subjects is likewise granted to the Italian subjects. The right is specially guaranteed in the second section of the third article of the constitution. And as Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has a privilege which is denied to the citizens. The widows and children of the citizens who lost their lives by mob violence may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of the state of Louisiana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have a right to sue each member of the mob, not only in the state courts, but also before the federal tribunals for the district of Louisiana.

Louisiana Can Try Her Criminals.

"'Provision is made in the revised civil code of Louisiana for redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the mob may plead. I quote:

"'Article 2314—Every act whatever of man that causes damage to another, obliges him by whose fault it happened to repair it. The right of this action shall survive, in case of death, in favor of the minor children and widow of the deceased, or either of them; and in default of these, in favor of the surviving father or mother, or either of them, for the space of one year from the death.

"'Article 2316—Every person is responsible for the damage he occasions, not merely by his own act, but by his negligence, his imprudence, or his want of skill.

"'Article 234—He who causes another person to do an unlawful act, or assists or encourages in the commission of it, is answerable in solido with that person for the damage caused by such act.'

"'The government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusions of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to this government and due to the government of Italy, to point out certain differences of which the government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice.

"'In the case of the mob of 1851 Mr. Webber asserts that 'No personal injury was offered to any one;' that 'the police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve peace and arrest the rioters;' that 'the mob acted in the heat of blood and not in pursuance of any predetermined plan or purpose of injury or insult;' that 'the mob was composed of irresponsible persons, the names of none of whom are known to the government of the United States, nor so far as the government is informed, to its officers or agents in New Orleans.'

"'As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans, the President directed the attorney general to cause through his office a thorough inquiry to be made into all the facts connected therewith and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the federal laws in the federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report. If it is found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States the case will be presented to the next grand jury according to the usual methods of criminal administration; but if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the state officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in the telegram to the governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.

"'If it shall result that the case can be prosecuted only in the statute courts of Louisiana, and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked.

"'It is understood that the state grand jury is now investigating the affair, and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments, the United States cannot assume that such will be the case. The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of lives or property of Italian subjects resident within our territory. No government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code and however prompt and intelligible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against violence produced by individual malice or by sudden popular tumult. The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen; and has no just cause of complaint or right to ask the interference of his country if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries.

"'The treaty in the first, second, third and notably in the 23d articles, clearly limits the rights guaranteed to the citizens of the contracting powers in the territory of each to equal treatment, and to free access to the courts of justice. Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the government nor of its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is not believed that any claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precautions as to amount to connivance. If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects, who were residents or domiciled in that city agreeably to our treaty with Italy and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the state of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace and afterward to bring the guilty to trial, the President would under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of Congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects, who had lost their lives by lawless violence.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

In Conclusion.

It will be observed that the Marquis Imperiali personally acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Blaine's letter respecting Fava's departure; that while he transmits Rudini's views, they are over his own signature, and that Secretary Blaine in his last letter (April 14) addressed himself to the Marquis Imperiali. These facts may be regarded as final evidence that so far from diplomatic relations between the two countries having been interrupted, they are on practically the same footing as if the minister had not quitted Washington, for the marquis appears to be discharging the full functions of charge d'affaires, and so also as minister.

It is also noticeable that the secretary promptly checks the attempt made by Rudini to commit the United States to a promise to pay indemnity, by pointing to the guarded language of his first dispatch and indulging in a number of qualifications, the purpose of which is to require a complete demonstration of several matters that may be very hard to demonstrate. Such, for instance, is the fact required to be legally shown that Louisiana officials connived at the killing of the Italians, or that they purposely failed to perform their duties. It is also significant that the secretary has so far found small authority for the assumption in some quarters that the United States may prosecute the guilty parties in its own tribunals; but it appears that the department of Justice it still wrestling with the problem.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Times*, commenting on the American-Italian correspondence, says: "The American Union was nearly rent asunder a generation ago on the question of states rights; now, when the old sectional feuds are almost forgotten, it would be the extremity of folly to revive the conflict. Italy appears to have acted without careful consideration. The Marquis Imperiali's admissions give Mr. Blaine an easy and logical victory and he has naturally made the most of Italy's mistake of recalling Baron Fava on the assumption that justice would not be done the lynchers."

The *Standard* says: "Mr. Blaine's reply is a very able paper. We shall look forward with curiosity to the Marquis Di Rudini's reply. It is difficult to see how supporters of the Mafia society can slip through the meshes of the net thus carefully spread for them."

USING US FOR A CLUB.

Newfoundlanders Arguing Their Case in London.

LONDON, April 21.—The delegates from Newfoundland, who are now in this city with the object of impressing Newfoundland's side of the lobster fisheries question upon the British parliament, during the course of a joint interview said in substance that there was no doubt that the measures of coercion recently recent occurrence had created a very friendly feeling in Newfoundland towards the United States, whose action had been attractive to the colony.

Newfoundland would deeply regret estranging the mother country, but, nevertheless, the existing impatience would, "if followed by our failure to successfully present Newfoundland's views to the imperial government, deepen the alienation, the effect of which it would be difficult to foresee. Anyhow, there would never be the same friendly feeling towards England as there had hitherto been."

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL.

Inauguration of the First Constitutional President.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Newspapers which have arrived here from Rio show that the inauguration of the first constitutional president of Brazil was a very simple but impressive ceremony. On February 24 three printed copies of the new constitution were brought into the chamber of deputies and signed by the 226 senators and deputies present. After the document had been read to the assembled audience, the president said: "The constitution of the republic of the United States of Brazil is now promulgated, and after fifteen months of revolutionary government, our country from this moment enters into a legal status [applause]. It must be acknowledged that, thanks to the patriotic exertions of this congress, the nation's legitimate representative, [applause] received at first with distrust by public opinion, has overcome prejudice and ended its labors amid public esteem and confidence. Brazil, our country, has henceforth a free and democratic constitution, founded on a system amply federative in its character [applause], the only system that can preserve one country united, promote its prosperity and cause it to correspond in South America to its model in North America [applause]. Fellow citizens, all hail Brazil, our country, the Brazilian republic. Long live the Brazilian nation." [Long and continued applause from the representatives and from the galleries.]

The congress proceeded to the election of a president of the republic with the following result: Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, 129; Prudente Jose de Moraes Barros, 97, and several others from 1 to 3 votes each.

At 1:10 o'clock of the 26th the president and vice president were escorted into the legislative hall, and made the required affirmation of loyalty to the republic.

The president and vice president retired with the same formalities observed on entering, and the president of the congress made an address in part as follows: "My colleagues: On separating, we have promulgated the constitution of the United States of Brazil. This constitution, prepared in a little over three months of labor, is probably defective, for no human work is perfect. It must, however, be admitted that the Brazilian congress has successfully sought to engraft in the fundamental compact which it has bestowed upon the country, all the cardinal principles of a federal republic. Then they are clearly delineated; experience may develope them and give our country the happiness and prosperity it deserves. We have done our duty. We may now be content to return to our homes."

Quarantine Raised.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Rusk has issued an order discontinuing the animal quarantine stations at El Paso and Brownsville, Tex.

"La Grippe" and Pneumonia

Prevention Better than Cure.

Reports from medical sources show that "La Grippe" is again prevalent, and in connection with its return it is important to note that a decided increase of mortality from pneumonia is recorded.

This should be a warning to all classes to take precautions against exposure and whatever tends to debilitate the system.

The trying changes of the weather, at this season, and the consequent cases of cold, influenzas, inflammation of the lungs, rheumatism, pains in the back, and the many other aches and pains caused by unavoidable or careless exposure, are things that can not be neglected, except at the risk of more serious consequences.

As attested by indisputable testimony, they may be both prevented and relieved by the timely use of

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

IT BROKE UP IN A ROW.

WESTERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Members Charge That It Was Packed for the Purpose of Uniting the Democrats and Alliance Men.

KANSAS CITY, April 16.—When the roll of states was called at the Commercial Congress, for the introduction of resolutions, the following were offered and referred to the committee on resolutions:

By Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, that a part of the revenue necessary for the support of the national government should be raised from a graded income tax; that all legal money of the United States shall be made a full legal tender for all debts; that no advantage was to be gained by the people from a system of reciprocity as at present prepared, but regard as essential to our welfare freer commercial intercourse with those nations which buy the products of our farms; that coal, iron ore, wool, salt, lumber, binding twine and cotton ties should be placed upon the free list; that the tariff on the necessaries of life should be greatly reduced and that the luxuries should be made to bear the heavier burdens.

By Missouri—Urging the improvement of the Mississippi and other Western navigable waters and favoring the construction of a ship canal to connect the Mississippi river with the great lakes.

By Mississippi—To abolish ticket brokers and scalpers; to force the railroads to redeem unused portions of tickets.

By Minnesota—Favoring bi-metallism and the free coinage of silver and gold and the maintenance of parity between gold and silver money; holding of an international monetary convention; the construction of a ship canal to connect the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean; and the single tax on land values.

By Michigan—Hailing with delight the renewal of a friendly spirit between the North and the South, and the commercial union between the South and the West.

By Kansas—Favoring the issue by the government of legal tender treasury notes, based only on a silver reserve, sufficient to carry on the increased business of the country.

Speaker Elder, of the Kansas house of representatives, offered a resolution strongly commending the conduct of the affairs of the agricultural department by Secretary Rusk.

By Ohio—Favoring the establishment in each state of a secret ballot law.

By Tennessee—Favoring the construction of a ship canal between the Mississippi river and the great lakes.

Hon. G. C. Crisp, of Georgia, a guest of the Congress, was invited to deliver an address. He chose for his subject "Taxation" and in a speech, characteristic of himself, held the attention of the Congress for over an hour. His remarks were devoted principally to a criticism of a protective tariff.

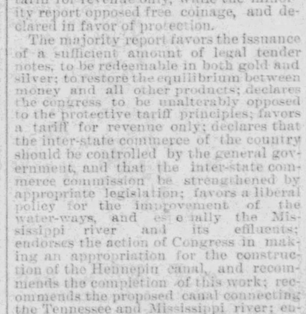
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—The principal work before the Western States Commercial Congress yesterday was the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions. A majority report and minority report was offered. They were identical, except that the majority declared in favor of free coinage and tariff for revenue only, while the minority report opposed free coinage, and declared in favor of protection.

The majority report favors the issuance of a sufficient amount of legal tender notes, to be redeemable in both gold and silver; to restore the equilibrium between money and all other products; declares the present tariff unfairly oppressed to the protective tariff principles; favors a tariff for revenue only; declares that the inter-state commerce of the country should be controlled by the general government, and that the inter-state commerce commission be strengthened by appropriate legislation; favors a liberal policy for the improvement of the water-ways, and especially the Mississippi river and its effluents; endorses the action of Congress in making an appropriation for the construction of the Hennepin canal, and recommends the completion of this work; recommends the proposed canal connecting the Tennessee and Mississippi river; endorses the appropriations for a deep water harbor at Galveston; favors the construction of a ship canal connecting the Northern lakes with the Atlantic; favors the establishment of a navy yard at some point on the Mississippi river near its mouth; declares it to be the judgment of this Congress that the Mississippi river can be and should be made navigable for ocean steamers for a considerable distance above New Orleans and recommends the construction of levees from St. Paul to the gulf.

The resolutions provide for the appointment of a committee of three from each state represented here, to place the resolutions before the next National Congress and urge the adoption of the policies herein recommended.

The majority report further recommends a system of canals and a slack water navigation to connect the waters of the Tennessee with the Gulf of Mexico, and also a ship canal from the head waters of the Ohio to Lake Erie, and a ship canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Mississippi river; favors the construction of the Nicaragua canal as a distinctively American work, under American control; favors such reforms in taxation as will remedy the injustice of unequal taxation, and as will place a just share of taxation upon the accumulated wealth of the country; favors a national bankrupt law; condemns trusts and combinations; favors the amendment of immigration laws so that only immigrants who both desire and are fit for American citizenship should be permitted to land upon our shores; and the opening of the surplus lands to settlement, under provisions of the homestead law; favors the prohibition of non-resident alien ownership of lands; recommends that all unearned railroad grants be restored to the public domain for homesteads, that the general government should cede its lands to the various states; endorses the action of the department of agriculture; favors the enactment of laws to prevent dealing in futures; recommends the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the union.

In conclusion the report hails with delight the spirit of fraternity that is displayed by the delegates now in attendance upon the first Western Commercial congress; and also the manifest determination that old animosities too long



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Poor things!

—the many imitations of Pearline. There is but one Pearline, and in its excellence is its profit. In the laundry, the bath, and all washing and cleaning, it makes everything else seem worthless. Everything else may be dangerous. It is safe to try Pearline on anything; it is safe to ask some friend about Pearline. You will be surprised how many use it.

[illegible] TAKE NO PEARLINE. New York

engendered between the sections shall be forever displaced by the more important work of securing the complete establishment of "equal rights" to all and special privileges to none.

The minority report opposes a tariff for revenue only, and endorses protection; declares in favor of a fair trial of the present law, with reciprocity, and in favor of a non-partisan tariff commission. The report favors the permanent organization of the Western Commercial congress.

E. V. Smalley spoke for the minority on the silver resolution. He was replied to by Gen. Warner, of Ohio. A viva voce vote was then taken on the silver clause of the minority report, and it was voted down.

The minority tariff resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Smalley presented the minority's case. He said that there had been too much politics in the discussion by the committee. The tariff and silver resolutions had been adopted by a strict party vote. The delegates had come to the convention representing no party, and prepared to act in an unpartisan manner upon the important subject proposed for discussion. When he accepted the chairmanship of the committee on resolutions he did not expect that the Democrats would crowd their party platform down his throat. He claimed by inference that this convention had been packed in the interest of the Democratic party, and that the congress was really being held for the purpose of welding together the Democrats and the Farmers' Alliance.

Speaker Niblack, of the Indiana House of Representatives, replied to Mr. Smalley. He said there had been no partisan discussion in the committee, and he denied Mr. Smalley's charge that there had been, and W. J. Bryan, congressmen elect from Nebraska, wanted the congress to have the charge of its convictions and did not want it referred to hereafter as "the congress-afraid-of-its-horse." The debate was further participated in by Senator F. S. Kirkpatrick, of Kansas; C. Cassidy, of Kansas; J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Johnson, of Minnesota, who spoke for the minority and congressman-elect Perry, of Arkansas; U. S. Hall, president of the Missouri State Farmers' Alliance and Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, who spoke for the majority. The debate was very acrimonious and heated. Finally Gen. Warner, of Ohio, submitted the following as a substitute for the tariff resolutions of both reports.

We favor neither free trade nor the exclusion of trade, but favor a tariff for revenue limited to the actual needs of the government economically administered, but so levied as to cover differences in the industrial conditions between this and other countries, but not to create or foster monopolies."

President Francis, after a long debate, ruled the resolution out of order.

Mr. Gridley, of Minnesota, offered a substitute for the minority report similar to that of Mr. Warner's, and it was adopted. The debate on the minority report as a whole was begun, and the discussion again assumed a violent form. The minority members of the committee charged the congress with being nothing but a Democratic convention. The charges caused a great tumult, charges and counter-charges being freely made. Finally D. S. Croser, E. H. Johnson and W. A. Barnes, representing the post office union of St. Paul, withdrew from the convention. The minority report was voted down viva voce.

The consideration of the majority report was then proceeded with. The debate again became intensely partisan and heated. Finally a vote was taken by a call of states on the adoption of the majority report, and it was adopted—66 to 55—all of the state delegations being divided upon the question. The resolutions as a whole were then adopted without division. Mr. Smalley, of Minnesota, rose to a question of personal privilege. He said the Congress had degenerated into a Democratic pow-wow, and as a non-partisan delegate, he desired to resign as chairman of the committee on Resolutions.

At this point a great disturbance arose, the air being filled with hisses and groans, mingled with cheers and applause.

Mr. Smalley's opponents attempted to howl him down, but he stood his ground, and the chairman finally, after five minutes of tumult, restored order.

Mr. Smally explained his course and withdrew from the Congress.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, offered a resolution urging congress to pass a law making all legal money legal tender, notwithstanding any contract which may be made calling for the discharge of obligations by the payment of gold.

The resolution was adopted, and was incorporated in the resolutions. Other resolutions were adopted, endorsing the World's Fair, endorsing the Torrey bankruptcy bill and making the congress a permanent organization to meet bi-annually. The usual complimentary resolutions were then adopted and the congress at 9:15 p. m. adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

KILLED IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

A Bad Smash-Up on the Lake Shore near Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—A frightful wreck occurred on the Lake Shore railroad at Kipton Station, about 40 miles west of Cleveland, early Saturday evening, in which six postal clerks and two engineers were killed. The fast mail, No. 14, bound east, collided with No. 21, the Toledo express, just as the latter train was about to pull on the siding to let the fast mail pass. The fast mail was running at full speed, and the force of the collision was so great that both engines, three mail cars and one baggage car were completely wrecked.

The passengers were thrown to the floors and badly shaken, but none were seriously hurt. The passengers of the two trains at once began the work of rescue, and with a corps of physicians from the town, ministered to the few who were injured. All but one of the dead were beyond human assistance as soon as the collision occurred. The bodies were all horribly crushed and mutilated, arms and legs being torn off, and the corpses were almost beyond recognition.

Charles Topliff, the engineer of the fast mail, remained bravely at his post, and was found with his hand on the throttle, dead. His hands and face were so badly scalded that the blackened flesh dropped from the bones when his body was taken out. Fireman Starkey, of the fast mail, jumped from the train and escaped with a broken leg and dislocated shoulder. The doctors said he would recover.

The poor postal clerks had not a chance to escape. They were caged like rats and the telescoping of the cars crushed the life out of them without a moment's warning.

It is difficult to locate the blame for the accident as both the engineers are dead. It is said, however, that No. 21 was ordered to stop at Oberlin, but went on to Kipton, which is six miles further west, and had not sufficient time to make the side track.

The Treasury department at Washington is taking steps to check any violation of the new immigration law by immigrants, who are landing at Halifax in numbers, for the purpose, it is believed, of evading the law by coming into the United States by rail from Halifax.

ATLANTA IS CAPTURED.

HARRISON INSIDE THE CITY.

A Beautiful Contrast Compared to the Last Time the General Marched Through the Country.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 15.—When the Presidential train reached here at 8:30 o'clock this morning fully 3,000 people were assembled at the station. A salute of thirteen guns was fired as the President descended the steps of the train in the Union depot, one of the largest in the South. The heavy pillars of the depot were draped with the national colors, and in evergreens, above the main exit to the street, where the words "Welcome to President Harrison." Electric cars completely covered with flags and bunting awaited the party a half block from the Carter street entrance of the depot, and from the depot arch to the cars, two lines of policemen were drawn up in full uniform. The reception committee numbered 50, and was composed of leading citizens and representative colored men.

The train had been announced to arrive at 8 o'clock sharp, but on account of breakfasting at Sherman Heights, a suburb five miles from the city, it was delayed 30 minutes. The streets of the city were crowded, surrounding towns liberally contributing to the throng. The gaily decorated electric cars, three in number, rapidly conveyed the party to the incline at the foot of historic Lookout Mountain.

On to Atlanta.

The trip from Chattanooga to Atlanta was made over the Western & Atlantic road. There were many historical points along the route. These included the battlefields of Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Dug Gap, Kennesaw and Peach Tree Creek. Short stops were made at each of these places, and the President shook hands with a large number of people. It was at Resaca that Gen. Harrison led the charge against the Confederate battery in which he lost nearly half his regiment. Marshal Ransdell, who accompanies the President on this trip, lost his arm in that engagement. He was a non-commissioned officer in the President's regiment. Among other places visited were Ringgold, Dalton and Cartersville. At the latter place the President spoke as follows:

"My friends:—I have had great pleasure to-day in passing over some parts of the old route that I took once before under very different and distressing circumstances, to find how easy it is, when we are all agreed, to travel between Chattanooga and Atlanta. I am glad to see the evidences of prosperity that abound through your country and I wish you in all your relations every human good." [Cheers].

At Marietta the party was joined by a reception committee from Atlanta, consisting of Mayor Heinhill, ex-Gov. Bullock, Capt. John Milledge, Gen. J. R. Lewis, S. M. Inman, Col. W. L. Calhoun, president of the Confederate Veterans' association; Col. C. A. West, of Gov. Northen's staff, and 17 members of the city council. They came from Atlanta in a special train, composed of parlor cars and a gondola, or flat car, on which was mounted a field battery in charge of members of the Atlanta artillery. The purpose of this cannon was made known as soon as the train started, for it then belched forth a welcome which it kept up every three minutes during the ensuing 10-mile run to Atlanta.

from the military salute fired in honor of the President. The cannon used for this service was mounted on a flat car at a siding near the track over which the Presidential car ran. In order to give emphasis to their work, the soldiers having charge of the cannon, discharged it just as the President's train was passing on an adjoining track. The concussion was tremendous and shattered three big plate glass window panes in the dining car Coronola, immediately next the seats assigned to the special car of President and Mrs. Harrison. Luckily, these seats were unoccupied at the time. A colored waiter, who was standing in the aisle of the car, was thrown down by the concussion. He was, however more frightened than hurt.

The presidential party left here this morning for Birmingham, Ala., by way of the Georgia Pacific railroad, at 9 o'clock. A great crowd assembled at the station. Calls for a speech were made, to which the president responded, briefly thanking the people of Atlanta for the cordiality of their reception of him. Secretary Wanamaker also spoke for a few minutes. As the train left the city, the Atlanta artillery, the crack military organization of the city, fired a salute, and the Presidential special was on its way to Birmingham.

AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Trip from Atlanta—Reception at Alabama's Industrial Center.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—The Presidential party had a delightful six-hour trip over the Georgia Pacific road from Atlanta to this city. The special engine provided was completely covered with flags and bunting, and displayed in front a large portrait of the President. The President showed great interest in the celebrated red hills of Georgia, cotton plantations and the evidences of enterprise he saw on every side. A feature of the run to Birmingham, was the prominent display of the American colors at all stations. The patriotic display of flags was particularly noticeable at Tallapoosa, known in this region as a "Yankee city under a Southern sun," because so much New England capital is invested here.

Tallapoosa gave the President a cordial reception. Mayor Head welcomed the President and introduced him to the people. The President stood on the rear platform of the train and addressed the people.

Soon after passing Tallapoosa the train crossed the Georgia line into Alabama, and at the same time the governor of Alabama and his staff left Birmingham in a special train to meet the President.

There was a great crowd at Anniston, and the reception of the party was most enthusiastic. The local military and a band of Sunday school children with flags formed a line in front of the station, and each member of the Presidential party was given a fine silk badge, suitably inscribed, and the ladies were also given bouquets. Hon. John Noble, mayor of Anniston, introduced ex-Lieutenant Governor John M. McElroy, who delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Wm. Stevens also made a speech on behalf of the colored population.

The train next stopped at Pell City, and the President shook hands with many from the rear platform.

The President's reception at Birmingham was a genuine ovation, and the demonstration was the noisiest that has been experienced on the trip thus far.

Governor Jones and staff, in full uniform, and a committee of citizens met the Presidential party at Henryellen and escorted it to the city, where the President was welcomed by the mayor and other municipal officers. Drawn up in line and near the station were the Grand Army post, the Confederate Veterans' association, the local militia, representatives of the militia of Selma and Montgomery, and public school children, and behind them were massed an immense crowd of people. The city was elaborately decorated with the national colors and beautiful white dogwood blossoms, and business was generally suspended. Addresses of welcome were made at the station by Gov. Jones and Mayor Lane, and when the President arose to respond he was greeted with deafening cheers. Then applause was restored he said:

"GOVERNOR JONES, MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—The noise of your industries will not stay themselves, I fear, sufficiently to enable me to make myself heard by many in this immense throng that has gathered to welcome us. I judge, from what we have seen as we neared your station, that we have here at Birmingham the largest and most enthusiastic concourse of people that has met us since we left the national capital. [Great and prolonged applause.] For all this I am deeply grateful. I have read of the marvelous development which in the last few years have been stirring the solitude of these Southern mountains, and I remember that not many years after the war when I had resumed my law practic at Indianapolis I was visited by a gentleman known, I expect, to all of you, upon some professional business, but he seemed to be more interested in talking about Birmingham than anything else. [Laughter.] That was Col. Powell, one of the early promoters of your city. [Cheers.] I listened to his story of the marvelous wealth of iron and coal that was stored in this region, of their nearness to each other, and to the limestone necessary for smelting, to his calculation as to the cheapness with which iron could be produced here, and to his glowing story of the great city that was to be raised, with a good deal of incredulity. [Laughter.] I thought he was a visionary, but I have regretted since that I did not ask him to pay me my fee in town lots in Birmingham [laughter and cheers]. My countrymen, we thought the war a great calamity, and so it was. The destruction of life and property was great and sad beyond expression; and yet, we can see now that God let us through that fire and blood to give us in material prosperity and a freedom that was not otherwise possible. [Cheers]. The industries that have called to your midst many toiling men are always and everywhere the concomitants of freedom.

"Out of all this freedom from the fetters of slavery the South has found a new industrial birth, once almost wholly agricultural. You are now not the less fruitful in crops, but you have added all this [cheers.] You have increased the production of cotton and you have added an increase in ten years of nearly 300 per cent to the production of iron. You have produced three-fourths of the cotton crop of the world, and it has brought you about eight billion dollars of money to enrich your people, but as yet you are spinning in the South only 8 per cent of it. Why not with the help we will give you in New England and the North spin it all [cheers.]

Why not establish here cotton mills that shall send, not the crude agricultural products to other markets, but the manufactured product? [Cheers.] Why not while supplying sixty-five million of people, reach out and take a part we have not had, in the commerce of the world? [Cheers.] I believe we are to see now a renaissance in American prosperity, and in the upbuilding again of an American merchant marine. [Cheers.] I believe that these Southern ports that so favorably look out with invitations to the states of Central and South America shall yet see our fleets carrying the American flag and the products of Alabama to the markets of South America. [Great applause.]

"In all this we are united. We may differ as to method, but if you will permit me, I will give an illustration to show how we have been dealing with this shipping question. I can remember when no wholesale merchant ever sent a drummer into the field. He said to his customers 'Come to my store to buy,' but competition increased and the enterprising merchant started out men to see customers, and so his fellow merchant was put to the choice to start traveling men into the field or to get out of business. It seems to me that whatever we may think of the policy of aiding our steamship lines, since every other nation does it, we must do it or stay out of the business, for we have pretty much gone out. [Cheers.]

"I am glad to reciprocate with the very fullness of my heart every fraternal expression that has fallen from the lips of the gentleman who has addressed me in your behalf. [cheers.] I have not been saved from mistakes, probably I shall be saved from mistakes, probably I shall not be, but I have not left out one thing. I can declare that I have simply at heart the glory of the American nation and the good of all its people [great and prolonged cheering]. I thank these companies of the state militia, one of which I recognize as having done me the honor to attend the inauguration ceremonies, for their presence. They are deserving of, (to the government of your encouragement and of that of the state of Alabama). They are the reserve state of the United States. It is our army of the United States. It is our policy not to have a large regular army but to have a trained militia that, in any exigency will step to the defense of the country, and if that exigency shall ever arise, which God forbid, I know that you would respond

this business you are doing you are also attending to education, and to those things that conduce to social order. The American home is the one thing we can not afford to lose out of the American life. [Cheers.] As long as we have pure homes and God-fearing, order-loving fathers and mothers to rear the children that are given to them, and make these homes the abodes of order, cleanliness, piety and intelligence, the American society and the American Union are safe." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

The Presidential party then made a tour of the city, and were received with enthusiasm all along the route, after which the President and his party repaired to the Caldwell house, where a public reception lasting an hour was held. The party returned to the train at 8 o'clock, and immediately started for Memphis.

One of the pleasantest features of the Presidential visit to Birmingham was the welcome he received from the children of the public schools (white and colored). They turned out over 4,000 strong, and each child was provided with a small American flag. Just before the President reached the Caldwell house he was approached by two little girls—Carrie Cobbs and Sadie Elliott—who, on behalf of the public schools, presented him with an address of welcome printed on satin. The president stepped out of his carriage to receive it, and, taking the children in his arms, kissed them both, amidst the cheers of the populace. Twelve other little girls then presented the president with a large floral design of the American flag. He placed this in his carriage and shook hands with the young committee. One of the number, Ida McGran, is the great granddaughter of Gen. Winchester, an intimate friend of the President's grandfather. All the children who took part in these ceremonies were attired in pure white with red and blue trimmings. When the President re-entered his carriage and the procession moved on, the school children all joined in singing "My Country 'tis of Thee."

After leaving the hotel the President held a special reception for colored people at the Thirteenth street Methodist Episcopal church.

Arrival in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—The elegant special bearing the Presidential party arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, promptly on schedule time, after an all night run from Birmingham, Ala., over the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham road, across the northern part of Mississippi. No stops were made in that state, however, and the only incident of the run occurred at Jasper, Ala. The town was illuminated with many bonfires in honor of the President, and nearly 2,500 of the inhabitants gatered at the station to pay their respects. It was 11 o'clock when the train reached there and the President, Postmaster General Wanamaker and all the ladies of the party had retired for the night. The people were disappointed at not being able to see the President, but were gratified at being allowed to pass through and inspect the observation car with the numerous floral offerings received in Birmingham. Brief speeches were made by Mr. George W. Boyd and Mr. Russell Harrison.

This morning, when the train reached Bellevue, a station seven miles from this city, it was boarded by a committee of citizens from Memphis, headed by Messrs. R. C. Graves, Wm. H. Moore and G. C. Matthews. A number of ladies accompanied the party and presented Mrs. Harrison and the other ladies of the President's party with bouquets of roses. Mayor L. C. Clapp and other muncipal officers received the President and party on their arrival in the city. A large crowd, including the local militia, were gathered at the station and cheered the President when he appeared on the platform. The party were immediately assigned to the carriages which they entered and were driven up Main street to the Merchants' Exchange, fronting on Court Square, which was massed with people. The President was escorted up the iron steps and introduced to the assembled crowd by Mayor Clapp, who welcomed the President on behalf of the city.

TO THE SOUTHWEST.

The Presidential Party's Trip Through Texas.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 18.—The President and party received a warm reception all along the line from Memphis to Little Rock. At the latter place last night he made a speech to the thousands assembled, and his reference to the free suffrage of the people and their devotion to the institution and the flag received hearty applause.

The train arrived here at 11:30 o'clock last night and the station was thronged with people, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. The run from Little Rock to this city was marked with enthusiasm at all stations on the route. This was especially the case at Malvern, Ark., where the President was honored with a display of fireworks and a serenade. The national flag was a conspicuous feature of the decoration everywhere.

Mr. B. D. Caldwell, of the Missouri Pacific railway, had charge of the train between Little Rock and Texarkana, and presented each member of the party with a beautiful souvenir of the trip. Houston and Galveston will be visited this afternoon.

PALESTINE, Tex., April 18.—There was a fine demonstration in this city in honor of the President, who made his arrival here at 8 o'clock this morning. The President made a speech of thanks and shook hands with a portion of the crowd gathered in the station.

A Quiet Sabbath Spent in Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 20.—All through Texas on Saturday the Presidential party was greeted with enthusiasm. Arriving here Saturday night the President made an address to a large number of citizens. On Sunday, while the people were desirous of showing every honor and attention to the chief magistrate, they respected his request to be allowed to pass the day in quiet and repose, and abandoned several demonstrations reserved for to-day. He, and as well as all other members of the party, are loud in their praises of the unbounded hospitality of the people of Texas. It is the first time that the chief magistrate of the nation has ever visited the state in his official capacity, but if President Harrison is anything of a prophet and his successors are at all moved by his pleasant experience here, it will never be overlooked in that respect in the future. A noteworthy feature of the grand demonstration Saturday was the cordial welcome given the President by the Italian colony of this city. A short

The President and party attended church Sunday, and left for San Antonio at midnight.

A Royal Reception Given Him by the Citizens of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 20.—The Presidential party arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning promptly on time. For the first time since their depature from Washington they were welcomed in a heavy rain storm. The reception was most enthusiastic but under the circumstances the effect of the Liberal street decorations was, however, spoiled very much by the steady down pour, which necessitated the abandonment of all outdoor ceremonies. The reception committee included General Manley, Representative Crane, Mayor Callahan, citizens and a number of ladies. The President was received with a military salute of 21 guns and leaving the train, was escorted through a line composed of Grand Army men and confederate veterans. The party was then taken in carriages to the Grand Opera-house, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Hogg and Mayor Callahan, and responded to by the President, Secretary Rusk and Postmaster General Wanamaker. The President then held a public reception which was largely attended. A short visit was afterwards made to the military post at Fort Sam Houston, where the party were entertained by Gen. Stanley. The presidential party left here at 12 o'clock for El Paso amid the cheers of an enthusiastic crowd. A feature of the reception here was the general participation of the Mexican colony.

How Eastern Cities Secure Manufacturing Industries.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—Woonsocket's city government voted last night to grant ten years' immunity from taxation to Messrs. Le Claire, of Liege, Belgium, and Percy A. Legg, of Bradford, England, if they would erect a large worsted manufactory in that city. The gentlemen named have closed in with the offer. The first building will cost about $200,000. New machinery will be imported from Belgium. The factory will be running by next October.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SOME CENSUS OFFICE BULLETINS.

Interesting Figures on the Population of Cities.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The census office has issued a bulletin giving the population of cities in the country containing 8,000 inhabitants or more. The total urban population in 1890 was 18,235,670, or 29.12 per cent of the total population. In 1880 the urban population was 11,318,547 or 22.57 per cent of the whole. The proportion of urban population has increased gradually during the past century from 3.35 up to 29.12 per cent, or from one-thirtieth up to nearly one-third of the total population. The number of cities having a population of more than 8,000 increased from six in 1790 to 286 in 1880, whence it has leaped to 443 in 1890. In 1880 there was but one city, New York, which had a population in excess of a million. In 1890 there were three, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. In 1870 there were but fourteen cities each containing more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1880 this number had increased twenty, and in 1890 to 28.

The North Atlantic division contains nearly one-half the urban population of the country, while the North Atlantic and North Central divisions contain nearly five-sixths of it. In the North Atlantic division 51.58 per cent or more than one-half the entire population is contained in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants. During the past ten years the urban element in this division has increased 43.53 per cent, while the total population has increased but 19.95 per cent.

In the ninth central division 25.90 per cent, or a trifle more than one-fourth of the inhabitants are classed as urban. In the past ten years the number of the urban element has nearly doubled, while the total population has increased but 28.78 per cent. The number of cities has increased from 95 in 1880 to 152 in 1890.

In the South Atlantic and South Central divisions the proportion of urban population is comparatively small, being in the first named but 16.04 per cent of the entire population, or less than one-sixth, and the second but 10.45 per cent, the proportion of urban to the total population in all the Southern states being less than 13 per cent.

Mining, commerce and manufactures in the Western states and territories are in a much more advanced state. Considered as a whole, the urban element in the Western division in 1890 constituted 29.74 per cent of the whole population, while in 1880 it constituted 23.97 per cent. It has, therefore, gained somewhat more rapidly than the total population.

RELIEVING THE FINANCIAL STRAIN.

Secretary Foster Has an Idea on Money Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The prospective large payments on account of pensions and public and maturing bonds, and the rather low ebb of receipts, with resulting possibilities of the disappearance of the surplus, is evidently causing some uneasiness among the financial officers of the treasury department. If means can be devised to put more circulation in the subsidiary silver, some degree of relief is expected, but Secretary Foster has in view also another measure to ease the situation, though as yet he has not reached a determination in the matter. This plan concerns the 4½ per cent bonds; amounting to $59,000,000, which mature next September. The secretary believes that the national banks, which hold $32,000,000 of these bonds, would be glad to retain them as a basis for circulation if permitted to do so, even at a reduced rate of interest. It is regarded as feasible, perhaps, to float these bonds at 2 per cent. The secretary finds precedent for the plan in the action of Secretary Windom, who, when secretary in 1881, kept outstanding a large amount of 5 and 6 per cent bonds at a large reduction of interest, by consent of the bondholders.

LOOKING INTO WOOL SAMPLES.

Secretary Foster Has Appointed a Committee of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Foster has designated a committee consisting of Messrs. E. A. Greene, of Philadelphia, who will act as chairman; Nicholas Mauger, of New York, and John T. Rich, of Elba, Mich., whose duty it will be to advise the department what necessity exists for making additions to the standard wool samples now in use in the principal custom houses. The committee is to visit the principal ports of the United States.

The special attention of the committee will be directed to paragraph No. 380, of the act of October 1, 1890, which provides that "Whenever wools of class 3 shall have been improved by the admixture of merine of English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples, or thereafter to be deposited in the principal custom houses in the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class 1 or as class 2, as the case may be."

The services will be rendered without compensation, but their expenses will be paid by the department.

VIOLATED THE CONTRACT LAW.

The Treasury Department Makes a Case in Louisville.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Treasury department is in receipt of a report from Special Agent Lester, who went to Louisville, Ky., under instructions from the department to investigate an alleged violation of the alien contract labor contract law by Wm. Sneed & Co., of Market street, Louisville.

He says, that with United States District Attorney Jolly, of Louisville, he succeeded in finding four men who said the firm of Wm. Snead & Co., through its agent Mr. Bonney, of Glasgow, Scotland, had paid their way, not only from Scotland to New York, but also to Louisville. The agent says the case is a clear violation of the law. The district attorney expects to prosecute the offending firm.

The Omaha Lands Not be Opened on April 17.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The secretary of the Interior has sent a telegram to the registrer and receiver of the land office at Ashland, Wis., suspending indefinitely his orders authorizing filing on the 17th and 18th instant under what is known as the Omaha railroad land grant. This action is taken upon information that trouble would be likely to follow the opening of the lands to settlement on the dates named.

The Crowds Around the Ashland Office Have Dispersed.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 18.—In accordance with instructions form Secretary Noble no filings have been received at the land office, although several were presented. The men all remained in line until noon yesterday, when they broke up and left for home. Over 1,000 have already left this city, and the remainder will leave this morning. The city is perfectly quiet and the men are indulging in much needed rest.

Company A, Janesville Light Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, received word to be in readiness for duty here, but it is not at all likely their services will be needed.

Our Exports.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of March last, were $12,382,130 against $15,778,229 during the same month of the preceding year. During the month of March last the exports of beef, hog and dairy products aggregated $12,304,153 against $10,565,653 during the same month of 1890.

Made a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Col. Augustus Valentine Kautz, eighth infantry, was to-day appointed brigatier-general in place of Gen. John Gibbon, who retired at noon to-day at the age of 64 years. Gen. Kautze is at present president of the Small Arms board, which meets in New York.

LONDON'S LATEST SCANDAL

CAPTAIN VERNEY ARRESTED.

Miss Beckett Positively Identifies Him as the Man Who Conspired to Wreck Her Moral Life.

LONDON, April 18.—[Copyright, 1891 by the N. Y. Associated Press.]—A lobby report associates others besides Capt. Verney and Mr. De Cobain with scandals that will require their retirement from the House of Commons. "Social purity" vigilants, to whose private shadowing are due the charges against Capt. Verney and the flight of Mr. De Cobain, have been hunting down other members suspected of being unfaithful to their wives.

Capt. Edmund H. Verney, the Liberal member of Parliament against whom a warrant was issued on the charge of having procured a girl for immoral purposes, was arrested to-day.

At the time the charge was made against Capt. Verney he was traveling on the continent. When he reached Italy he heard that the English court had issued a warrant for his arrest, and he telegraphed to Mr. Matthews, the home secretary, stating that he would return to England as quickly as possible to meet the accusation made against him.

He immediately started upon his return, and reached London this morning. He was taken into custody as soon as his presence in the city was known to the police.

Capt. Verney was taken to the Bow street police court, where he was arraigned and formally charged with attempting to procure Nellie Beckett, a governess, for immoral purposes.

The prisoner looked pale and careworn, and his appearance was so changed that it was almost impossible for his friends to recognize him.

Miss Beckett was present in the courtroom, and detailed at length the tactics that had been adopted to inveigle her into wrong-doing. She stated that she was seeking a position instruct children, and that she watched the advertisements in the papers of people who wanted the services of a governess. She finally saw one which offered a position she thought would suit her, and she answered it.

She received a reply, with instructions to call at a certain house. She went to the place and saw the woman who had inserted the advertisement. After several interviews with this woman, she wanted her to go Paris. Miss Beckett finally consented to go that city as a governess.

When she reached Paris she was introduced to a man who went under the name of Wilson. At this point Capt. Vernon was requested to stand up, and Miss Beckett formally identified him as the man who had been introduced to her as Mr. Wilson. Miss Beckett then described in detail the attempts that this man had made to induce her to lead an immoral life.

Miss Beckett further said that when she refused to accede to Capt. Vernon's solicitations, the woman who had prevailed upon her to go to Paris, and who turned out to be a procuress named Madame Floreat, and who had accompanied her to Paris, gave her the sum of $10, and in addition her fare back from Paris to London and shortly after her arrival in this city she informed a doctor with whom she was acquainted of all the circumstances in the case. Miss Beckett, afterwards, at the instance of her friends, entered into a correspondence with Madame Floreat and was eventually able to bring about her arrest and conviction on the charge of procuring for immoral purposes.

After hearing some further testimony the hearing of the case against Capt. Verney was adjourned until Friday next. Capt. Verney's bail was fixed at $5,000, with two sureties in that amount and the further bond of $2,500 to be furnished by himself. The bail was furnished and the captain left the court in company with his counsel and a number of his friends.

RIOTING IN BENARES.

Natives Won't Allow British Soldiers to Tear Down a Temple.

BENARES, April 21.—The excitement in this city originating from the demolition of a temple in order to provide a site for a new water-works, began on the 17th. Serious riots have already occurred between the disturbed natives and the local authorities of Benares, who are supported by the British troops quartered in that vicinity. In response to several dispatches sent to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the governor general of India, who is now at Simla directing the movements of the troops marching on the Manipur district in order to avenge the Manipur massacre and the murder of Chief Commissioner Quinton and staff, strong reinforcements, composed of European and native troops have been drafted into Benares and further reinforcements are on their way to the same city. The British troops are guarding all the banks, public buildings and also occupy, in force, many points of vantage throughout the city and district.

But Not Until the Rioters Had Caused Much Damage.

BENARES, April 18.—There has been a change for the better in the aspect of affairs in and about the city, though the change was preceded by serious rioting. The mobs which filled the streets of Benares during yesterday morning, became more and more violent. In spite of the efforts of the local officials, the police and the militia, the natives, who were in a state of semi-revolt, cut the telegraph wires, looted the railway station and plundered the railway treasury chest of about 3,000 rupees. The local authorities summoned a large number of volunteers to their assistance and have succeeding in arresting a few of the most violent of the rioters, these arrests have resulted in quieting the disturbance for the present at least.

[Benares is a city of India and one of the most ancient and renowned in the world. It is situated on the Ganges, 380 miles northeast of Calcutta. It is the religious capital of the Hindoos, the chief center of Brahmanical learning, and is a holy place in the opinion of Hindoos and Buddhists alike. It is a great place for pilgrimages and has many beautiful temples. It is celebrated for its gold filagree-work, its gold embroidered stuffs, its silks, gems and shawls, and has a large trade in sandpeter, indigo, sugar and English goods. The city is an important railway center, and is the seat of Queen's College, a government school, also a mission college, normal schools, orphanages, hospitals and asylums for the insane, for lepers and for the blind. There are five government buildings, and the public gardens are famous. Many Europeans reside there, chiefly in the northwest suburbs of Sekrole or Sikrol.]

Ohio Farmers' Alliance.

COLUMBUS, O., April 17.—The State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Alva Agee, of Gallia county; Vice President, H. W. Loomis, Scioto; Secretary, Harry Parker, Brown county; Treasurer, Albert Sperry, Fairfield; chaplain, Rev. W. R. Parsons, Franklin; lecturer, A. D. Foster, Adams.

The national platform was endorsed, also the Australian ballot system. The passage of a law permitting each county to fix the salaries of its officials was advocated.

The Emerald Isle to Attend the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Dr. J. B. Fox, member for Kings county, Ireland, called at the World's Fair headquarters, yesterday to make inquiries concerning the exposition. He expressed great interest in the enterprise, and promised that there would be a fine exhibit from Ireland.

Several thousands of the poorest Jewish families will emigrate from Western Russia and Russian Poland in May, the destination of most of them being the Argentine Republic.

FAVA TALKS.

The Marquis Imperiali Soon to Be Called Home.

PARIS, April 20.—Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, who recently left the United States on leave of absence, has arrived here on his way to Rome. The baron is much annoyed at the action of the United States in regard to the New Orleans affair.

Baron Fava, while on his way across the Atlantic, assured several of his fellow-passengers that the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilli, the Italian charge d'affaires at Washington, would be recalled. Italy, the baron is said to have added, would not have a diplomatic representative at Washington until the New Orleans affair was finally settled.

WILL MAKE HIS ELECTION SURE.

Emperor William Will Find Bismarck a Bitter Enemy.

BERLIN, April 20.—Prince Bismarck has tacitly consented to stand a re-ballot in Geestemunde, but he also consents to become a candidate in the Lehe district, where he is certain of return, the electorate being almost purely conservative. His motive in thus returned for Geestemunde as he doubtless will be when opposed only by a socialist candidate, he will refuse the mandate, accepting that of a constituency which will return him with one accordant voice.

In the lobby of the reichstag the emperor is credited with the intention of dissolving the reichstag should Prince Bismarck succeed in forming a conservative-national liberal coalition against the government. A general election would certainly imperil the seats of a number of Bismarckians and a new house would have an influx of Freisinnig members upon whom in conjunction with the centrists, the government could rely. The fight has decreased the forces of the Bismarck coalition, and the further certainty that in the event of a general election the Socialist part of the house will be greatly reinforced may give the emperor reason to pause.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

The Portuguese Hostile to British Interests in that Section.

LONDON, April 20.—Dispatches received here from Durban, South Africa, show that the Portuguese authorities are taking a high hand in Mashonaland. The latest instance of their hostility to the British interests in that district is likely to cause a further tension in the relations between the governments of Great Britain and Portugal. There are a number of British colonists who have settled in Mashonaland, and mails destined to them are carried by way of Baira, a Portuguese settlement.

A short time ago upon the arrival of the British mail sacks at Beira, the Portuguese authorities held them and refused them to be carried to their destination. Great indignation on the part of the British colonists has been aroused by this high handed proceeding of the Portuguese.

Several of the British colonists have been imprisoned and most of the British settlers have returned from Mashonolana on account of the arbitration of the Portuguese. There is evidence that a serious rupture is impending between the Portuguese and British authorities.

PARNELL IS NOT YET MARRIED.

Mrs. O'Shea Likely to be a Bride Again Before Many Days.

LONDON, April 20.—Mr. Parnell is now at liberty to marry Mrs. O'Shea, the legal period of delay having expired. The *Daily News* says it has reason to believe that the marriage will occur soon, and that the date has already been fixed.

As to Mrs. O'Shea's property, the facts are these: There were two wills made by her aunt, Mrs. Wood, one leaving her £140,000, and a later document fixing the bequest at £170,000.

The marriage deed, however, requires that all property accruing after the union shall be added to the marriage settlement, but neither will make mention of the settlement, although the codicil to the second, which Sir Horace Davey holds to be legally inoperative, expressly bars any such provision.

DEFEATED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

A Dashing Engagement Reported From Simla.

SIMLA, April 18.—The British forces have engaged and defeated a large body of Miranzais. The victory was not obtained until after a stubbornly contested engagement had been fought and until, in the heat of the fight, the British troops, making a dashing advance, carried everything before them and completely routed the Miranzais.

Several English soldiers and two English officers were severely wounded. A general advance of the British troops will be made to-day, the object of this to being break the enemy's lines and clear the Samana range of hills, which the Mirenzais occupy in force.

The enemy's loss in the engagement which has just taken place is unknown, but it is believed to have been heavy.

A Battle in Chili.

PARIS, April 21.—Dispatches received here from Chili state that a desperate battle, resulting in a victory for the Chilian insurgent forces, has been fought at Copiapo (or San Francisco de Silva, as it is also known), the capital of the province of Atacama, on the river Copiapo, 30 miles from the sea. The insurgents after a long and determined struggle, defeated, with heavy loss, a force of 3,000 of President Balmaceda's troops. Copiapo is an important mining and mercantile center, from which much silver and copper ores are shipped to Europe and elsewhere.

Michigan Takes a Step in the Proper Direction.

LANSING, Mich., April 17.—The Senate has passed a bill requiring that mayors, or other officials authorized to issue permits, shall not grant a license to any newsboy or bootblack under fourteen years old, unless it is shown that the applicant has attended school at least four months during the preceding year. This bill also applies to telegraph and district messenger boys.

His Remains Petrified.

GOSHEN, IND., April 17.—When the body of William Imes, which was buried at Corunna, two years ago, was disinterred yesterday for shipment, it was found that it was petrified with every feature preserved perfectly, even the hair. At the time of burial Imes weighed 180 pounds. His petrified body now weighs 495 pounds. The body resembles a hard limestone.

Cregier Steps Out.

CHICAGO, April 20.—When the official canvassing board met this morning to declare the result of the late mayoralty election, Mayor Cregier (Dem.), through his attorney, withdrew all objections to the canvass as completed last week, and asked that Hemstead Washburne (Rep.) be declared mayor elect.

Asking for Aid.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Samuel Gompers, president of the National Federation of Labor, in a letter to the Trades Assembly of Chicago, regrets the financial assistance of industrial organizations of this city for miners in case of a strike.

BAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, blotchy, oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails and simple baby Humors need and are cured by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvelous beautifier of world-wide celebrity, it is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet, and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands, and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads and most complexional disfigurations, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sales greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Address POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

WORKING IN A NOBLE CAUSE.

A Trust Fund for the Daughters of Gen. Sherman.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The gentlemen who began quietly in the Union League club last week to make up a trust fund of $100,000, to be given to the two unmarried daughters of Gen. Sherman as a token of the affection in which their father was held, were greatly annoyed yesterday when they found that their plan had been published. They are afraid that the Shermans will refuse now to receive this fund just as they refused the other one.

"We went quietly about this thing," said one subscriber yesterday, "not because we were ashamed of what we were doing, but because we believed that if we chose to make some real expression of our regard for our dead friend by putting his girls above all reach of want it was nobody's business but our own. High spirited women would naturally dislike publicity, and, indeed, we were not even sure that after we had prepared this fund we could prevail upon the Misses Sherman to accept it.

"We did not go into this thing for notoriety nor for the pleasure of seeing our names emblazoned as charitable citizens. We were giving solely for the love we bore our old friend, and I do not like to state my opinion of the man who gave the story to the public."

Nearly $75,000 of the required $100,000 has been secured, and it is probable the full amount will be reached this week. The money will be given to Miss Rachel and Miss Elizabeth only. Father Sherman will publish a biography of his father, which will give him all he needs, and P. Tecumseh Sherman and the two married daughters are in good circumstances.

PREPARING FOR LABOR TROUBLE.

Western Railroads Securing a Supply of Coal.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, April 20.—(Special.)—It has leaked out here through a Burlington official that the road has been quietly for the last three weeks utilizing every coal car and box car possible for the purpose of hauling and storing an unusual supply of coal for the coming summer. The company has positive advices, he said, that the miners in this section, in common with all the other miners of the United States, will go out May 1, determined that the operators shall accede to their demands. The Milwaukee road has been pursuing the same policy which adds additional color to its report.

At Chisholm and Avery the miners are out and at Flagler they have demanded an increase of five cents and seven cents a bushel for the summer scale, declaring that they will quit work if their demands are not acceeded to.

The miners' representatives say that they will not strike May 1, in common with their Eastern brethren, as that would preclude their rendering the assistance needed while the latter are out of employment, but the operators regard this as a blind to give the miners greater opportunity to make the strike here more certain and effective. If the strike is inaugurated it will affect over 8,000 Iowa men and their families, and will certainly curtail the output of coal, which is over 4,000,000 annually in Iowa coal fields.

TIME WORKS WONDROUS CHANGES.

Two Noble, Patriotic Ladies Who Are Now in Abject Poverty.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Thirty years ago yesterday the flower of the New York State militia, the Seventh regiment, of New York city, reached Philadelphia on its way to the front. The train arrived here at 4 o'clock in the morning, and that afternoon at 4:20 the command took passage from Washington avenue wharf on the transport Boston for Annapolis. The soldiers had not been provided with rations and were hungry. Two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Barlow and Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, living then at No. 5 Mary street, opened their hospitable doors and fed as many of the soldiers as their larder would admit of.

Their example was followed by others of the Southwark dames, and the good work thus begun was continued day after day until the attention of the whole city was attracted to their unselfish labors, and a feeling was awakened that ultimately bore fruit in the great Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. To-day these ladies are living in extreme poverty.

THE WHITE MAN HAS GRIEVANCES.

He Wants the Indians Taught to Obey the Laws.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 15.—(Special.)—White settlers in the vicinity of Rolla and St. John (Rollett county), met Monday night, and sent in a petition to the Indian bureau for a fort and a detail of soldiers at St. John. The settlers set forth that they have been bullied, their stock has been run off and a general sense of insecurity has been spread throughout that region by a band of 2,000 Indians and half-breeds camped in the Turtle mountains. Nine out of ten of these Indians are said to British subjects, but every one of them is drawing rations from Uncle Sam. The settlers have begun arming themselves and declare if the Indian bureau does not help them they will go on the war-path themselves.

WANT A TEN HOUR DAY

Wisconsin Mill Hands Petition Their Employers.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 18.—A mass-meeting of workingmen was held last night in the sawmill district, at which it was agreed to ask the lumber corporations to operate the sawmills ten hours a day instead of eleven. A committee was appointed for that purpose. Only one mill has started thus far.

The speakers advocated having the matter arranged harmoniously with the mill owners before the mills started, in order to avoid a strike. The chief speaker said the eleven hour day was a hardship which could not be longer endured by the workingman.

NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Next Annual Meeting to be Held in Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 21.—This city has been chosen as the place for holding the eleventh session of the National Farmers' Congress, which will convene November 10 next, and continue for four days. The representation will be one delegate and one alternate from each Congressional district in the United States, two delegates and two alternates from each state at large, the presidents of all agricultural colleges arend all ex-officio members.

GLADSTONE HAS HAD A FALL.

The Aged Statesman Considerably Shaken Up.

LONDON, April 21.—While returning from a call on Earl Granville a few days before the earl died, Mr. Gladstone fell in the street. The aged statesman was half stunned by the fall, and reached his home with much difficulty. It was found that one of his eyes was blackened, and he had received a severe shaking up, necessitating his confinement to the house for several days.

The Wife of Secretary Halford Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mrs. Mary Frances Halford, the wife of Elijah W. Halford, private secretary to the President, died at their residence, the Elsmere, at 5 o'clock this morning of chronic bronchitis. She had been an invalid for many years, and for the last three years had been a constant sufferer from her old trouble, bronchitis, complicated with severe attacks of asthma.

Mrs. Halford was about 42 years of age and was the youngest daughter of George W. Armstrong, of Wilton, Me. She was married to Mr. Halford in Indianapolis, May 1, 1866. She leaves one child, a daughter, Miss Jeannette, who is about 18 years of age. The body was taken to Indianapolis for interment.

The Oldest Methodist Preacher in the Country Passes Away.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 17.—Father Atkinson, who, Bishop Bowman says, is the oldest Methodist preacher in the United States, died at his home here yesterday afternoon. He was over 90 years old.

Wisconsin Anti-Trust Bill.

MADISON, Wis., April 17.—The House has passed the anti-trust bill, and passed to a third reading the Democratic Congressional reapportionment bill, the Republicans voting solidly against it.

Purchased Malvern Hill.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—Malvern Hill, located about 12 miles below this city, the scene of one of the most famous battles during the late war, has just been sold to Wm. H. Hale of New York city.

For a Disordered Liver
Try BEECHAM'S PILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

A Draft of the New Commercial Document Finished—Secre.

MADRID, April 17.—The draft of the new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, looking toward partial reciprocity in trade with Cuba, was concluded to-day.

It is understood that the treaty fixes very low duties on flour and other articles imported from the United States into the Antilles.

Gen. John W. Foster, the special American envoy, who has negotiated the new treaty, will leave Madrid for home to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS.

The Bering Sea and Lottery Cases Postponed.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The United States Supreme court, on motion of Solicitor General Taft, has postponed for one week the argument in the case of the schooner Sayward, involving the question of the jurisdiction of the United States over the Bering sea seal fisheries, and also in the cases of the proprietors of the New Orleans *States* and the Mobile *Register*, involving the validity of the anti-lottery act, making it a penal offense to circulate through the mails newspapers containing lottery advertisements.

In making the motion, the solicitor general says that the rules were returnable to-day; that the attorney-general had expected to take part in the argument of both questions, but he had been sick for more than ten days. Mr. Calderon Carlisle, representing the British government, said he would not oppose the motion, but called attention to the fact that his side had been prepared since last Monday, when the case was first postponed.

Chief Justice Fuller said the return day had of course been made to suit the convenience of counsel. Under the circumstances, and also in view of the illness of Justice Bradley who, though steadily improving in health, would hardly be on the bench this week, the court would postpone argument as desired, and would hear the cases next Monday.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY

Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, has issued a mandament urging the French Canadians to go to the new districts of the province instead of to the United States.

The steamer Oregon, which arrived at Portland, Me., from Liverpool on April 14, had 15 passengers on board, having landed nearly 500 immigrants at Halifax, most of them coming into the United States by rail. They disembarked at Halifax to avoid the new immigration law.

A Russian ukase about to be issued withdraws the privilege given to Jewish workmen of residing outside the limits assigned to Jews and orders the expulsion of those living without the pale. Two years' grace is granted to possessors of real property, and one year's grace to others. This will result in the expulsion of 14,000 Jews from Moscow.

It is understood that during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament the Canadian candy manufacturers will pray for further tariff protections, notwithstanding the duty of 35 per cent, the American maker, owing to the cheap sugar which he enjoys under the McKinley act, can undersell them.

Wm. Baker, president of the Chicago board of Trade, has been elected president of the board of directors of the Worlds Fair, vice Lyman J. Gage, resigned. Mr. Baker's election was unanimous. He has been a member of the directory from the beginning, and has an enviable record for energy and executive ability.

Don Louis Huller, the Mexican railroad magnate has promised to make a donation of $250,000 to his own account in behalf of the World's Fair. He says Mexico's exhibit will be a most attractive one.

Prince Bismarck says in reference to the Chicago fair: "It will be a great pity and a mistake if German manufacturers allow their dislike of the McKinley law to influence them against taking part in the exhibition."

A deal, whereby the strongest five tack and wire nail concerns in the country are combined, has been consummated. Thomas J. Lathrop, of the Taunton Tack works, is the general manager, and Mr. Parks, of Parks & Loring, Plymouth, the financial agent.

The price of window glass is going up. At a meeting of the window glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and the west it was decided to advance the price 10 per cent.

The efforts which have been made by a number of capitalists, in order to enable the provincial bank of Buenos Ayres to resume business with a capital of $100,000,000, have not met with success.

Capt. Deville, surveyor-general of Canada, discredits the correctness of the discovery made by Ensign Moore, of the United States coast survey, to the effect that an error in the international boundary gave the United States a slice of Canadian territory equal to that of Rhode Island.

The returns issued by the French board of trade show that during the month of March the imports increased 77,994,000 francs and that the exports increased 14,407,000 francs, compared with the corresponding month last year.

In the House of Commons on the 15th, the bill making permanent the closing of public houses in Ireand on Sundays, and including in the cities of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford and Limerick, passed its second reading by a vote of 248 to 94.

The Marquis Di Rudini has forbidden the government organs to refer to the question of the renewal of the Dreibund. It is stated that the terms of the treaty of alliance be modified so as to enable Italy to remain neutral in the event of war between France and Germany.

It is officially stated that the Canadian government, broadly speaking, has decided to amend the tariff at the coming session. Possibly something may be done with the sugar duties, but the change, if any, cannot be determined until the customs department determines the working of the sugar clauses of the McKinley bill and their effect upon Canada.

The Carlisle, Pa., Presbytery has overtured the general assembly to be held soon in Detroit, to take action to counteract the ultra-liberal utterances of Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs of New York. The New Brunswick, N. J. Presbytery took like action, and besides overtured in behalf of woman deaconesses.

The Canadian Pacific railroad will begin running trains into Seattle about May 15. They will enter Seattle over the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, and if an agreement can be made with the Northern Pacific the service will be extended to Tacoma.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MONEY.—The shipments of gold to Germany still continued last week, and this gave to the New York money market a conservative tone. These shipments are watched anxiously by a great many, because it is impossible to satisfactorily define their cause or to tell how long they will continue. Against this uncertainty, however, is the excellent crop situation and the certain r ospect that heavy exports of agricultural products, when the crops move, at profitable prices, will throw the balance of trade with Europe largely in our favor. The lower bank reserves and increasing demand for money caused an increase in interest rates. The average for the week on call loans was about 3½ per cent, at which renewals were made. The demand was also better for time money, but the supply continued good, with rates at 4 per cent for 60 to 90 days, 4½ for 4 to 5 months, and 5 per cent for 6 to 7 months, on good Stock Exchange collateral.

In Europe, the feature of the week in finance was the movement of gold from London to Germany. The supposed cause of this movement is a desire on the part of the Bank of Berlin to strengthen itself in view of possible political troubles between Germany and Russia. These shipments of gold advanced the rate of discount in London, and on Thursday the board of directors of the Bank of England raised the minimum rate of discount up to 3½ from 3 per cent, at which it has stood since January 29. The rates in London for 60 to 90